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ABSTRACT

This report contains the proceedings of the Fourth National Conference on Population/Family Planning Library and Information Services held in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, May 6-7, 1971. Under the joint sponsorship of the Carolina Population Center and the U.S. Agency for International Development, this was the fourth in a series of annual conference/workshops devoted to library and information needs and services in the population/family planning field. Part One has a summary report, list of participants, and conference agenda. Part Two reports a four-part panel discussion, "The Partnership of Government and Private Sources of Population/Family Planning Information," dealing with interrelationships of public and private contributions to a population/family planning information network. Part Three covers the international aspects with presentations on library networks, Asian services consultants, population work and programs, and demographic centers of the United Kingdom, Canada, Latin America, and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Part Four summarizes a workshop on the data, products, and services of the Bureau of the Census. Reviews of previous conferences, participant statistics, and Constitution of the Association For Population Libraries and Information Centers (APLIC) are included. (AL)

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PROCEEDINGS

of the

FOURTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE

on

POPULATION/FAMILY PLANNING

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Chapel Hill, N. C.

May 6-7, 1971

SE 013 295

Carolina Population Center
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

PROCEEDINGS

of the

FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of the

ASSOCIATION OF POPULATION/FAMILY PLANNING LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTERS

(APLIC)

Carolina Inn
Chapel Hill, N.C.
May 6-7, 1971

edited by

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Planned Parenthood - World Population

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University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

December 1971

Association of Population-
Family Planning Libraries and
Information Centers
May
1971

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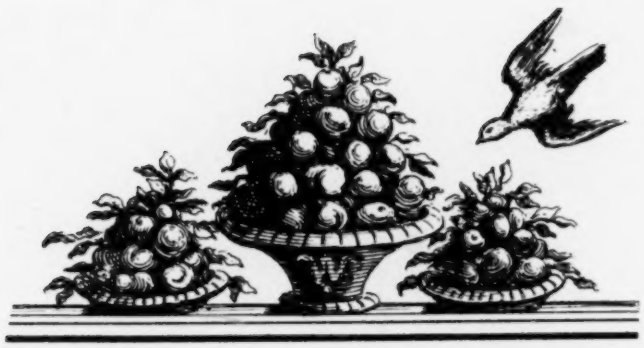

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY REPORT

Bates Buckner, President

The Fourth National Conference on Population Library and Information Services was held in Chapel Hill on May 6-7, 1971 under the joint sponsorship of the Carolina Population Center and the U.S. Agency for International Development. This was the fourth in a series of annual conference/workshops devoted to library and information needs and services in the population/family planning field. Invitations to the conferences are issued to members of the Association of Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers, and to individuals, organizations, and university centers known to have teaching, research, and/or service interests in the field. The 1971 meeting was attended by some seventy persons, representing more than thirty U.S. and eleven international organizations. Among the featured speakers and guests were representatives from the National Center for Family Planning Services, Bureau of the Census, Centro Latinoamericano de Demografia (CELADE), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), World Health Organization, UNESCO, and International Planned Parenthood Federation. The 1971 meeting included the largest international component yet, and built upon the excellent beginnings made in 1970. A complete list of Conference participants is included

The year 1971 also marked an important turning point for development of the Association of Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers (APLIC). At the business meeting on Friday afternoon a formal charter was adopted (see page 69) and the slate of officers elected (see page 74). Along with adoption of this more formal structure for the group (eventually to be legally incorporated), came the question of how best to work in the future toward accomplishing the stated goals of the organization. The question of a possible affiliation between APLIC and the Population Association of America was discussed at length. It seemed likely that such an affiliation could be mutually advantageous, and that it would be worthwhile to begin exploring the idea thoroughly.

Representatives from APLIC were invited to attend the 1971 board meeting of the PAA to explain the structure and goals of APLIC, and to open discussion on the feasibility and desirability of an affiliation between the two groups. It was decided by both bodies that further investigation was necessary, as well as a trial run, and a coordinating committee with membership from both organizations was established. This group will report to the fifth conference, at which time a final decision may be taken. In the meantime, the APLIC Program Chairman will be invited to organize a panel session for the 1972 PAA meeting in Toronto.

The Fourth National Conference differed slightly from preceding meetings in that the entire program was devoted to panels and speakers, and small working sessions were not scheduled. Generous support from USAID enabled the Board to invite an impressive number of excellent speakers, and ample time for discussion was provided. The two major themes of the conference dealt with the interrelationships of public and private contributions to a population/family planning information network, and the international aspects of existing and planned information services. For the former, a panel entitled "Partnership of Government and Private Sources of Population/Family Planning Information" and a Workshop Session by the Data Access and Use Division of the Bureau of the Census were offered. To cover the international aspects there was an afternoon seminar

featuring special guests from WHO, CELADE, UNESCO, OECD, IPPF, and the IDRC in Ottawa, and a talk on "The Foreign Library Consultant in Asia." (Complete texts of these presentations are included.)

The Fourth National Conference reaffirmed the importance of the long-needed standard subject cataloguing scheme; the improvement of techniques for handling population library acquisitions; and the development of better inter-library communications. Population information systems continue to need uniform yet flexible subject access. This lack hinders work on many key projects. Faster, more efficient ways of obtaining and processing population library materials, especially ephemera, must be found. Third, and most important, is resource sharing and the exchange of ideas to an ever increasing extent.

The 1971 Conference was the largest, best organized, and most impressive of the annual meetings to date. There is a growing interest in the activities represented by the various participants, and a growing realization of the role which libraries and information-related activities can play in the population/family planning field. The need for more coordination, increased communication, and more fruitful collaboration between the various libraries and services hardly needs emphasizing. APLIC is working hard to develop mechanisms for pooling its resources; for improving the dissemination of its services; and for upgrading and expanding existing facilities and capabilities. The annual conferences will continue to provide a forum and a focus for these efforts.

Review of Previous Meetings

In order to understand more fully the background of the national conference series and the Association of Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers, a short review of the previous meetings may be helpful.

The First National Conference on Population Library and Information Services was held at Chapel Hill in May of 1968. This was the first time that United States population librarians and information specialists met formally. As stated, emphasis at this time was on the identification of common aims and problems, and, during a series of information discussions and work sessions, participants agreed that the group should concern itself with the achievement of three main goals:

1. The improvement of techniques for handling population library materials, with particular focus on the establishment of a workable and uniform scheme for subject classification.

2. The promotion of cooperation and exchange among population libraries as well as between these libraries and organizations or libraries working in fields related to population/family planning.

3. The devising of systems, both automated and manual, for processing the growing volume of population information as quickly and efficiently as possible.

It was with this third goal in mind that the Second National Conference, a collective effort on the parts of the Carolina Population Center, the University of North Carolina School of Journalism and the University's Department of Computer and Information Science, was planned. The main objective of the 1969 Conference was to describe and explain various methods of library processing, indexing and subject classifying, using both mechanical and non-mechanical schemes. Each Conference participant was a member of a working committee and was introduced, by four guest speakers, to several automated systems for information retrieval. Informal question-and-answer periods following the speakers' presentations encouraged the exchange of opinions and ideas concerning the use of these automated systems and their potential value for persons involved in population information services.

Specific Projects: Second Conference

This second conference helped to identify more specifically many of the problems inherent in the running of population libraries and information centers. One such problem was found to be the lack of open channels of communication and exchange among the individual population libraries in the United States. A two-fold attempt was made to improve the situation.

First, the Steering Committee was formed. Several times during the following year, this committee met to plan the 1970 Conference and to explore the possibility of establishing a formally organized association of population libraries and information services in the United States. Reports from the Steering Committee meetings were sent to all 1969 Conference participants, as well as to other interested persons, in order to foster continued communication and interest in both the proposed national association and the 1970 Conference.

Second, the Carolina Population Center Library agreed to conduct a survey of population libraries and information services in the United States. The survey results, made available at the 1970 Conference, include data concerning the facilities, policies and collaborative potential of twenty-three responding libraries. This information, together with descriptions of several population information services, has recently been compiled and published by the Carolina Population Center as the Directory of Population Libraries and Information Services in the U.S.

As was the case at the first meeting, 1969 Conference participants agreed that the absence of adequate subject classification of population library materials was one of their most serious and pressing problems. Members of the Conference's Working Committee on Subject Classification Systems decided to meet during the following year in order to discuss and evaluation various methods of subject classification and to develop a set of specific recommendations to be presented at the 1970 meeting. The Subject Classification Committee met once in December of 1969 and again, in an evening session, on May 14, 1970, the first day of the 1970 Conference.

Third Conference, 1970

The Third National Conference was organized by the Steering Committee and the Carolina Population Center with the need for not only adequate subject indexing but also a formalized structure for the proposed library association in mind. A panel discussion, working committees and all-conference work sessions were arranged and two guest speakers recruited. Panel members and one of the two speakers addressed themselves to the problems of indexing, abstracting and subject classification. Members of the working committees and the second guest speaker were concerned with these and other specific areas of population library development. The all-conference sessions were devoted to a review of progress made since 1968 and the formulation of plans for future action.

One significant development at the 1970 Conference was the setting up of the Charter Committee. This group decided to meet during the following year to investigate several alternative plans for the formal organization of population libraries in the United States. They planned to draft a charter to be presented to participants at the fourth annual conference in May, 1971. The long-range plan of this committee (and the 1970 group as a whole) was that the proposed national association grow, as quickly as possible, into an international organization. Thus, the establishment of the national association would be the first step in an attempt to unite population libraries and information services throughout the world.

It was recognized by the Third Conference that the lack of formal lines of communication must be remedied, especially as population libraries in the United States feel the growing need and desire to establish international contacts. Resource sharing among all population libraries is essential to the development of better information and documentation services for population students and researchers. The formation of the Charter Committee was perhaps the most valuable product of the 1970 Conference. The new international focus made the need for a formal association of population libraries and information centers most critical. Also, formal organization is necessary in order to seek funding for conference sponsorship and for essential technical projects. APLIC's scope is expanding rapidly and new participants are added each year. There is a need for a permanent administrative structure. The Steering Committee and the majority of the 1970 Conference attendees strongly urged that APLIC move forward quickly in this direction.

4th NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

P R O G R A M

Thursday, May 6, 1970
Carolina Inn

9:00-9:45 *Opening Session*

Chairman: Bates Buckner
Carolina Population Center

9:45-10:00 *Coffee and doughnuts*

10:00-11:00 *Panel: The Partnership of Government and Private Sources of Population/Family Planning Information*

Chairman: Rolf Versteeg
Center for Population Research, NICHD

Speakers: Dr. Richard Prindle
Chief, Department of Health and Population Dynamics, PAHO

Mrs. Mildred Beck
Acting Chief, Office of Information and Education, National Center for Family Planning Services, HSMHA

Miss Petra Osinski
Ass't Operations Officer, UN Fund for Population Activities, UNDP

Dr. Everett Lee
Professor, Institute of Behavioral Research
University of Georgia

11:30-11:45 *Coffee*

11:45-1:00 *Discussion and Questions to Panel*

Thursday, May 6, 1970
Carolina Inn

2:30-4:00 *International Seminar*

Chairman: Bates Buckner
Director, Technical Information Programs
Carolina Population Center

Speakers: Miss Catharine Stubbings
Librarian
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Mr. Harold Izant
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Mrs. Eugenia Labbe de Aldunate
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5:30-6:30 *Reception to honor international conference participants*

Old Ball Room, Carolina Inn

6:30-9:00 *Dinner*

Old Ball Room, Carolina Inn

Friday, May 7, 1971
Carolina Inn

9:15-10:15 *"The Foreign Library and Information Consultant in Asia"*

Dr. Estelle Brodman
Librarian and Professor of Medical History
Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis

10:15-10:30 *Coffee and doughnuts*

10:30-12:00 *Workshop Session*

Chairman: Mr. Samuel Baum
Chief, International Demographic Statistics
Center, Bureau of the Census

"The 1970 U.S. Census of Population and Housing: A discussion of Data, Products and Services"

Mr. Larry Carbaugh
Chief, User Application Staff, Data Access and
Use Laboratory, Bureau of the Census

"Retrieval and Use of U.S. Census Data: Practical Problems"

Mr. Byron Howes
Census Data Service, Institute of Research in
Social Studies, University of North Carolina

1:00-4:00 *Business Meeting*

1:00-1:45 *"Should APLIC affiliate formally with the Population Association of America? Pros and Cons."*

Frances Jacobson, Affiliation Committee

1:45-2:30 *Presentation of the Draft Consitutiton for Revision, Amendment and Approval*

Samuel Baum, Charter Committee

2:30-3:30 *Nomination and Election of Officers and Board*

Margaret Gross, Nominating Committee

3:30-4:30 *1972 Conference: Location and Program*

Final Report of the 1970 Steering Committee

Proposed International Conference on Population Library and Information Resources, September, 1972: General Discussion and Suggested Agenda

Bates Buckner, Chairman

4:30-4:45 *Closing Session*

5:00-6:00 *Meeting of newly elected Officers and Board*

FOURTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Carolina Population Center
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
May 6-7, 1971

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PANEL: "The Partnership of Government and Private Sources of Population/Family Planning Information"

This panel was established in keeping with the major theme of this year's conference to explore the existing and potential capability and to stimulate further mutual cooperation among private and governmental organizations at all levels concerned with the acquisition and dissemination of information in the field of population/family planning. There were four speakers on the panel each representing a different although major facet of the government or private sector. They were asked to discuss the problem of enhancing the communication of information in this field from the perspective of their individual organizations. The panel members were:

Dr. Richard Prindle
Chief, Department of Health and Population Dynamics
Pan American Health Organization

Mrs. Mildred Beck
Acting Chief, Office of Information and Education
National Center for Family Planning Services
Health Services and Mental Health Administration, HEW

Miss Petra Osinski
Assistant Operations Officer
UN Fund for Population Activities
United Nations Development Program

Dr. Everett S. Lee
Professor of Sociology
Institute for Behavioral Research
University of Georgia

Each of the panelists gave a presentation concerning the activities of their organization with regard to population/family planning information, and the ways in which they can better be served by as well as more effectively meet the needs of the various population libraries and information centers. The texts of their presentations follow.

After the formal presentations and a brief question and answer period, the speakers comprised a panel in which they reacted to each other's talks, responded to comments and questions from the floor, and engaged in a stimulating discussion to pursue the ideas and issues which emerged.

The panel was organized and chaired by Mr. Rolf Versteeg, Program Liaison Officer, Center for Population Research, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

ACTIVITIES OF THE PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION IN LATIN AMERICA

Richard A. Prindle, M.D., M.P.H.
Chief, Department of Health and Population Dynamics
Pan American Health Organization

The Pan American Health Organization is an international public health agency formed and supported by the 26 member nations of the Western Hemisphere--including all but Canada, which has announced its official intention of joining--bringing our number to 27. We are also the Regional Office for the World Health Organization and, as such, a member of the United Nations family.

Our Organization has been in the field of general public health for almost 70 years, working in more or less traditional roles in its early history, and now expanding into much broader areas of public health, medical education, information, communication and medical care. Only in the last few years has the Organization been involved with matters relating to family planning and population dynamics, but these activities have grown and expanded and resulted in the formation of a Department of Health and Population Dynamics just over one year ago.

As an international organization and an instrument of the member states, our role is one of providing technical assistance and support to programs requested by the member states and, although we work to promote new programs and activities, we are in no position to coerce or require nations to undertake various activities. Hence, our role in family planning, as in other fields of public health, is one of cooperating with, assisting, and educating nations and their citizens on the subject, and to the extent possible, encouraging them in the development of new programs and expanded activities in the field.

The Department of Health and Population Dynamics is concerned with maternal and child health, family planning and population dynamics. Our policy is one of encouraging the development of family planning programs as an intregal part of maternal and child health, with the objective of improving health by reducing the dangers to high-risk mothers and children, developing services which may alleviate the abortion problem, and assisting families in the pursuit of a greater quality of life through improvement of general health and welfare.

To carry out these activities, our program concentrates on research, training and technical assistance.

In the field of research, our activities range from the support of programs concerned with fundamental research in human reproduction, perinatology and, in some instances, demography, to programs attempting to develop schemes of research in operations and the delivery of services. Although not an organization concerned with research as its primary mission, it is evident that the support of research is necessary not only for the development of new knowledge, but for the strengthening of programs in teaching and for the provision of a scientific base of operations.

In training, our activities run the entire gamut. We provide fellowships for international study in other countries of the Western Hemisphere and even elsewhere in the world. Study can involve programs of technical training, broad public health aspects relating to family planning and maternal and child health, and specific kinds of research endeavors. Additionally, we are launching a major program attempting to train and educate leaders in the public health field with respect to the problems of maternal and child health, family planning and demographic change. We are further involved in the development of programs of teaching and education in medical schools, schools of nursing and schools of public health, where we hope to develop curricula that will provide a new generation of medical workers attuned to the needs in these areas of concern. Finally, we are attempting to develop a number of programs for the local training of paramedical personnel including nurse-midwives, midwives, auxiliaries and related workers who are such an important member of the team in the development of total health services, especially as these relate to maternal and child health and family planning.

Our concern with information and communication is very great. At the same time, it must be admitted that there is considerable confusion as to the definition of the subject and further confusion with regard to our role, as an organization, in the generation, collection and dissemination of information. Certainly, one of my hopes in attending this Conference is to get some guidance and some advice from this group as to how best we can contribute in these areas.

For our own purposes, we have attempted to define information--the body of knowledge--and have found three major breakdowns of concern to us: technical information, program information, and population information. These are diagrammed in Chart 1 (see page 17). Each of these has sub-parts as indicated on the chart, some of which have more or less relevance to the type of activities which our Organization is carrying on. This is not to say that they are not all relevant to the global picture in terms of overall population concerns, but in our more restricted, health-oriented programs concerned with service, our interests in information become more focused. Hence, much of our concern is under the title "Program Information" and relates to the how, what, where, who, and to whom one carries out these services. I submit that the areas of information concerning technical matters and the areas of information concerning population matters are much better defined, more readily available and reasonably well disseminated at this time. The area of program information--often simple "cookbook" matters--is far less available and far less obtainable in usable fashion.

We are also aware that transfer of this information relates to audiences and channels, and again we question what our role in these various capacities might be. Chart 2 (see page 18) shows the way we view the problem of communications and points out that our concern with audiences is that aimed at the health structure of the governments with which we are dealing rather than that of mass communications and

the general public. We are involved in all channels of communication, with the exception of mass media, and we are concerned with the development of basic information regarding activities and the conduct of some of these activities as they relate to the type of audience with which we are concerned.

We are doing more than just worrying about this issue, however, in an enterprise being conducted by the Pan American Health Organization in which our Department has some involvement. This is the Regional Library of Medicine located in Sao Paulo, Brazil, an international center created by the Pan American Health Organization for the purpose of improving biomedical communication in Latin America.** The long-term objective is to strengthen research, education, and the practice of medicine and allied professions in the member countries of the Organization.

The Regional Library was formally established at the Escola Paulista de Medicina in Sao Paulo, Brazil, through an agreement signed on 3 March 1967 by the Government of Brazil--represented by the Minister of Education and Culture and the Minister of Health--the Director of the Escola, and the Director of the Pan American Health Organization.

The Library operates under the administration of PAHO, which appoints its scientific Director and international staff. There are at present 34 employees, of which 4 have international status and 30 are employed by the Escola but are partially or entirely funded by the Organization.

The United States National Library of Medicine, through a contract with PAHO and the U.S. Book Exchange, has been helping to strengthen the size, nature, and scope of the Regional Library's collection of current biomedical literature. NLM also provides technical consultation and advanced training to the Regional Library's staff, and is committed to answer requests for interlibrary loans that cannot be satisfied by the Regional Library. It should also be mentioned that the Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools and the Brazilian Association of Medical Schools cooperate in this project.

From an initial collection of approximately 15,000 volumes, including journals and monographs, the Library doubled the size of its holdings within two years. The periodicals collection increased from 450 titles in 1967, the original strength of the host library, to 2,119 journals in 1971. Of these, 1,405 are obtained by subscription, 528 as gifts, and 186 by exchange. In 1970, a total of 2,470 books and monographs was received by the Library, of which 1,248 were contributed by the National Library of Medicine. During the same year a total of 30,095 journal issues were received from the USBE--or obtained through

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** Description condensed from a report prepared by Dr. M. Martins da Silva, Chief, Department of Research and Development, PAHO.

purchase, gift, or exchange--and added to the RLM's collection. By using these issues to fill gaps in the serials holdings, the Regional Library is now well on the way to its goal of a complete collection of about 2,200 selected biomedical periodicals from 1960 onward.

Seven subcenters in Brazil--Fortaleza, Recife, Salvador, Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte, and Porto Alegre--form the basis of an inter-library network within the country. Interlibrary loan services were initiated within Brazil in January 1969, and during 1970, 28,458 requests from libraries in Brazil and elsewhere were processed: approximately 57% of these requests were satisfied from the Regional Library's own resources, 16% by other libraries in Brazil and elsewhere that participate in the program, and 27% by the U.S. National Library of Medicine in Bethesda, Maryland.

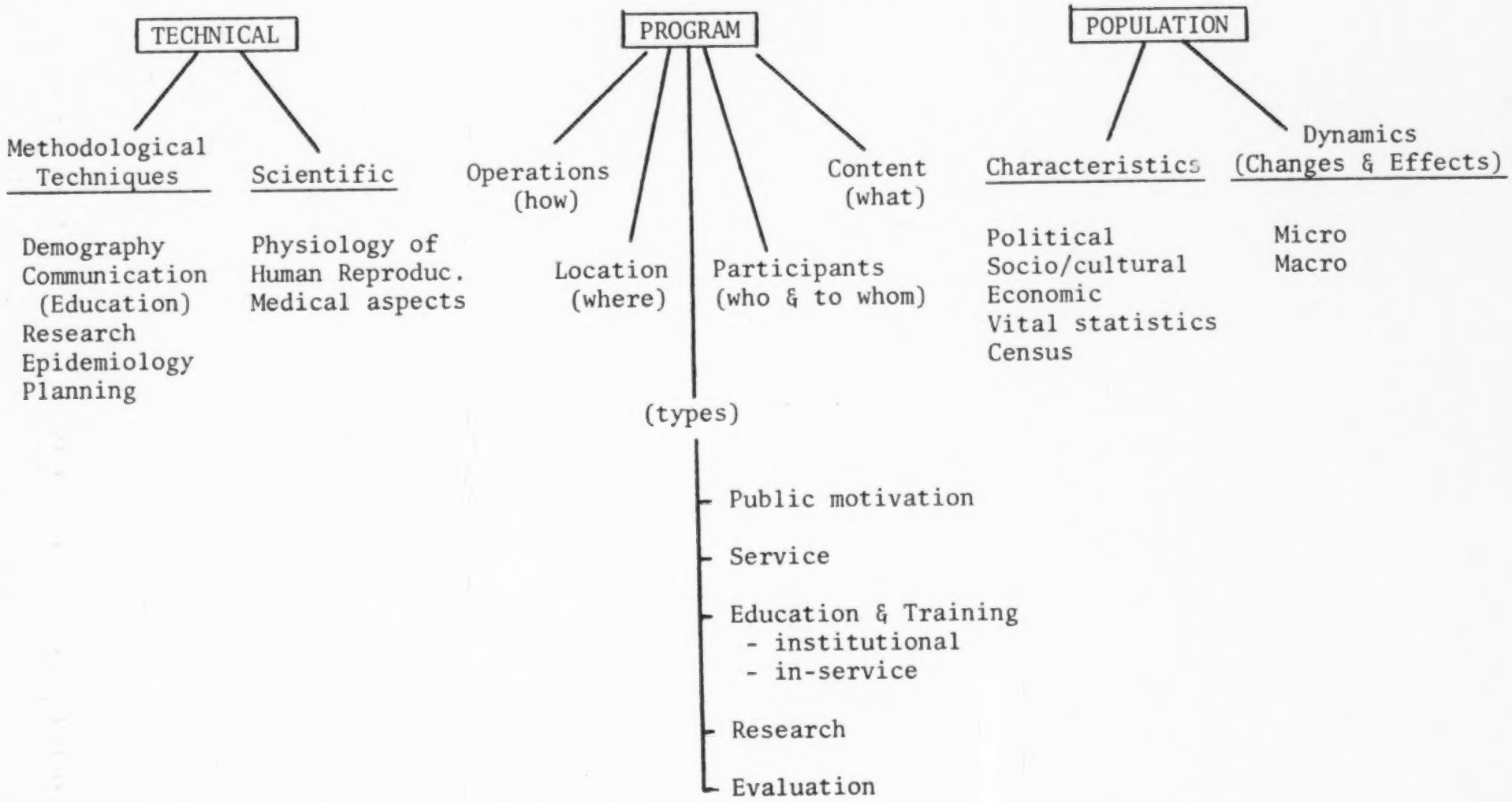
With the experience gained from its operations mainly in Brazil, the Regional Library is now extending interlibrary loan services to other Latin American countries--initially Argentina, Chile, and Venezuela--and promoting the creation of national documentation and scientific information centers in each country to facilitate the sharing, coordination, and integration of existing bibliographic resources in the Region.

Finally, a small computer data base, taken from the Abridged Index Medicus and including bibliographical information from 100 leading journals in English--to be enriched with references from 15 to 20 journals in Spanish and Portuguese chosen from those already included in the full Index Medicus--is soon to be made available in Sao Paulo. These tapes will be processed at substantially less cost and would be much faster than MEDLARS searches.

I return to my reason for being here. It is not to instruct you, advise you or tell you what to do. Rather, it is to describe our needs and to request of you your advice and counsel.

C H A R T I

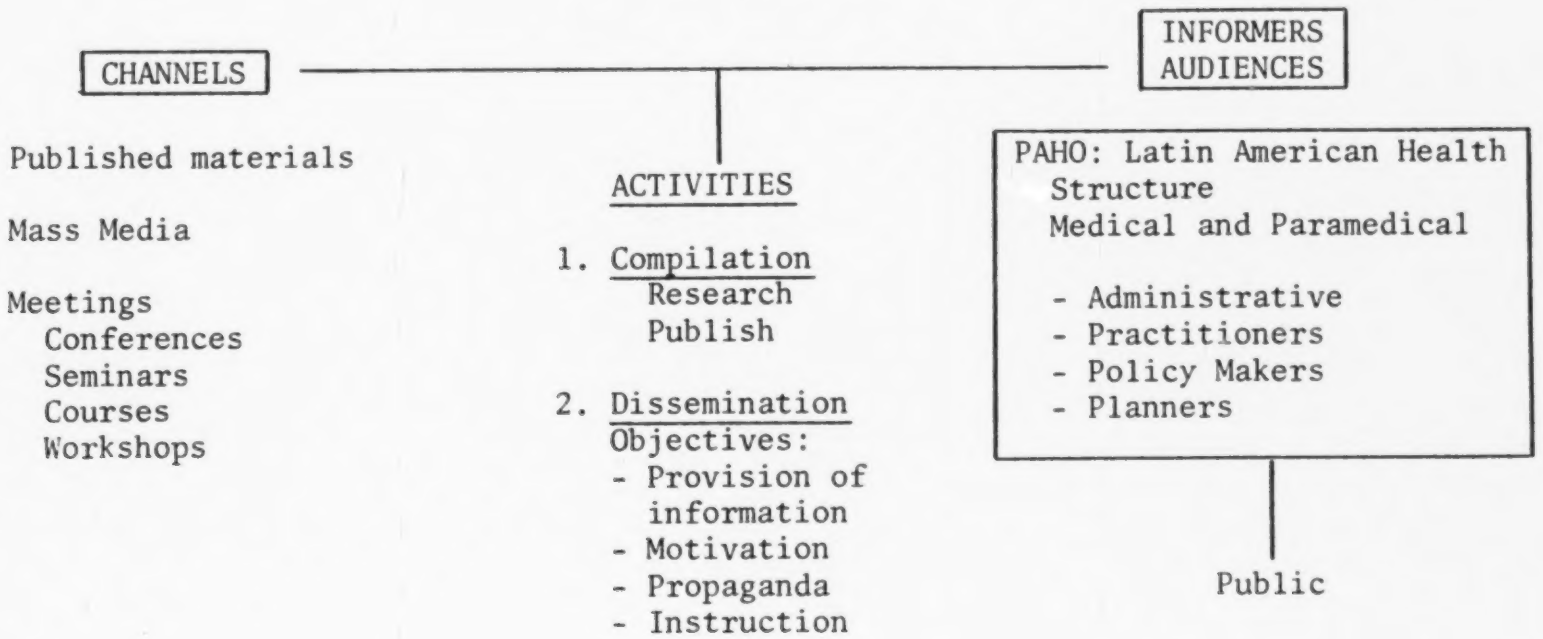
INFORMATION (BODY OF KNOWLEDGE)



C H A R T II

INFORMATION TRANSFER

(COMMUNICATIONS)



POPULATION INFORMATION NEEDS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MULTI-LATERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

Miss Petra Osinski
Assistant Operations Officer
United Nations Fund for Population Activities
United Nations Development Programme

As anyone ever involved in drawing up a satisfactory set of categories for a population filing system has doubtlessly experienced already, population activities as a multi-disciplinary field involving demography, bio-medicine and, among the social sciences, social psychology, sociology, anthropology as well as economics, are in themselves a complex enough endeavor. But the potential complexity of the situation in which the United Nations system is called upon to act is even greater, considering that it is challenged to work through various specialized agencies, each with its own governing body or conference. Also, the United Nations organizations must co-operate with a large number of national governments, all of whom are sovereign, to adopt or not to adopt population policies as they see fit, and free to organize national population programmes in any way most compatible with the particular features of their political systems. It also should be mentioned that in most countries the United Nations is not the only source of technical assistance in the population field. While national governments of developing countries may express a preference to receive assistance in an area as controversial as population policy and family planning from multi-lateral rather than bilateral sources, it is most often the case that a country receives aid from bilateral and private sources in addition to United Nations assistance. Consequently, there is a great need for co-ordination among the various population programmes.

Since the establishment of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities by the Secretary-General in 1967, a potentially very effective instrument has been created to ensure the co-ordination of United Nations population programmes by means of the "power of the purse." But, even within the United Nations system, establishing one central authority on population questions is not considered a practical possibility. How much less would it be possible, then, to superimpose a centralized and hierarchical order on all parties concerned to assure that all population research and action programmes, now conducted simultaneously and independently, are combined according to one worldwide masterplan. In the absence of such a possibility, a free and speedy flow of information is the only resort for hope that, in spite of all structural and institutional obstacles, the pursuit of a rational course of action in the population field is not a lost cause.

Because of the urgency of the population problem and because of limitations of the resources that can be committed to information gathering processes, we cannot afford to wait for the optimum solutions to our action problems to emerge until after all conceivable bits of information have been brought to bear on a problem. We must be content to choose among satisfactory solutions which emerge after the most esstential information needs have been met.

As a satisfactory solution to the tasks facing the United Nations

system we may regard any programme that meets the following criteria:

1. The programme should be a flexible, prompt and effective response to a specific need in a less developed country or region.

2. The programme should provide for a maximum concentration of resources on high priority needs as determined by member states.

3. The programme should not result in duplication, but rather relate in a useful way to existing programmes and institutions.

For the United Nations system, these criteria are given added significance by the fact that in the last resort all United Nations bodies are accountable to member governments. But these criteria generate information needs that are shared by many other entities seeking population information, among whom are, for example, donor countries and donor institutions seeking the most effective way of addressing their aid to a worldwide problem, population policy designers and administrators of population programmes in the less developed countries, population research centres and individual researchers needing to keep abreast of the current developments in their field of specialization, as well as teachers and trainers in the population field, who are facing the constant challenge to re-examine whether the contents of their teaching are meeting changing demands.

All of these, along with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, can be regarded as "customers" of population information. They share the expectation that to the greatest extent possible the accumulated body of population information and working experience should be readily accessible to them, so that it can be brought to bear on that facet of a worldwide problem to which they address their efforts.

What kinds of information needs can we distinguish and in what ways are they currently being met in the United Nations system? For the sake of emphasis, I will simply speak of four basic kinds of information needed in order to implement an effective multilateral aid programme in the population field:

a) Demographic information
b) Scientific and technical information
c) Social and economic information, and
d) Programme information.

a) Regarding demographic information, I have in mind both current data and projections on the sizes and structures of populations according to a few key variables such as age, rural/urban residence and employment, and on fertility,

mortality, migration and other factors affecting the dynamics of populations, including population policies. In this, the United Nations Population Division has had a pioneering role both in collecting and in disseminating data.

All of you are familiar with the demographic publications of the United Nations, including both studies on population trends and problems and the valuable reports on methods of demographic analysis and projections. It would also appear to me that, by and large, an adequate distribution of available information materials is already being achieved through the Population Division's mailing list. Their customers include population research centres and population documentation centres throughout the world, the United Nations depository libraries, and within the United Nations system, the relevant specialized agencies, including field offices, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations sponsored statistical institutes and demographic centres.

There is also great promise that with forthcoming assistance from the United Nations system, the collection of demographic data will be greatly strengthened. Since all requests for United Nations assistance in the collection of demographic statistics are to some stage referred to the United Nations Population Division for their substantive comments, the Population Division has a foot in the door on all of these projects. It may then at a later stage initiate the necessary action to retrieve demographic data from the field as they are generated.

For large-scale demographic programmes, as for example the support to the 1970 round of censuses, the regional economic commissions serve as a useful intermediate link between the Population Division and the "field." In the case of the African censuses, the strengthening of the Economic Commission for Africa's Population Centre will serve both programming and information retrieval needs.

b) Scientic and technical information is meant to cover not only the bio-medical aspects of human reproduction and contraceptive technology. It also comprises the accumulated body of research on social and cultural factors influencing reproductive behaviour, which needs to be taken into account in population planning. And last, but not least, we should include under this heading the administrative "know how" of organizing, implementing and evaluating the effectiveness of family planning programmes.

Within the United Nations system a large body of such information has been generated already in the form of technical reports on projects financed by the UNFPA. In addition, technical and scientific reports stemming from activities financed

under specialized agencies' regular budgets are produced internally. The majority of this documentation is currently maintained by the specialized agencies which in recent years have made significant progress in the development of computer based systems for storing and retrieving this information.

A brief list of these systems is given below and a flow chart of FAO's overall system is given as an illustration:*

Document Information Storage and Retrieval Systems

FAO:	FAO Documentation System
ILO:	Integrated Scientific Information System (ISIS)
WHO:	Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS) WHO Biomedical Research Information Service (WHOBRIS) Programmed Information Retrieval System (PIRS) Library Periodicals System Current Awareness System
UNESCO:	Computerized Documentation Service World Science Information System

In addition, a major effort is underway by the United Nations' Dag Hammarskjold Library to develop an automated storage and retrieval system for United Nations Documents.

In developing these systems, some inter-agency consultation has taken place. But the integration of these different systems into a comprehensive source of technical and scientific information remains a major problem. UNDP's experience in connection with its information needs has been that incompatibilities of data systems have tended to restrict access to the stored information.

With regard to the needs for population programs, I strongly doubt that the situation will be found any different. At the same time it becomes more and more urgent to find a way of ensuring that all available population information and expertise is brought to bear on population programmes. During 1970, its first full year of operations, the UNFPA committed additional resources of over $9 million to population programmes; out of this almost $4 million were allocated for regional or inter-regional projects. A majority of these projects were

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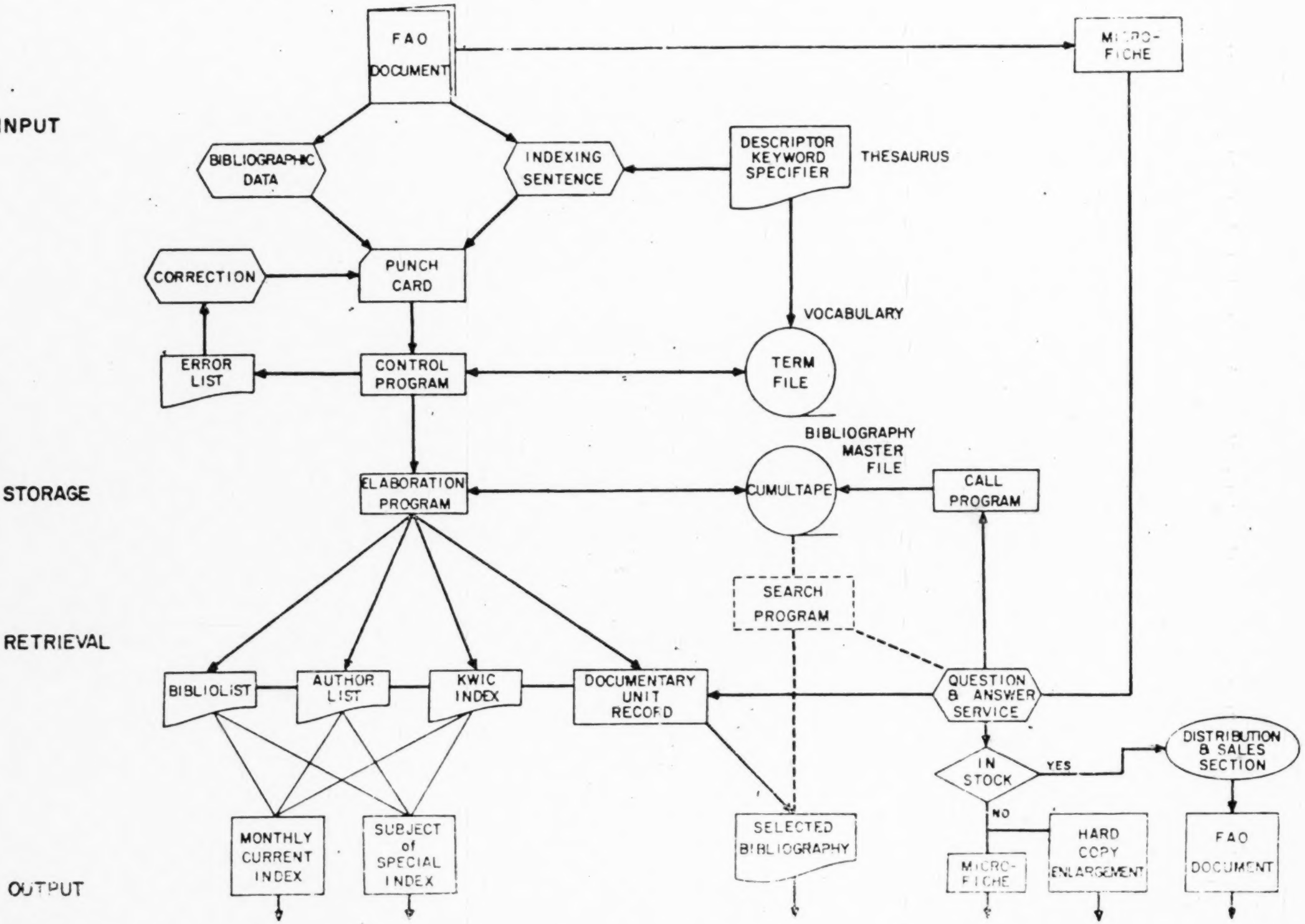
* cf. United Nations. General Assembly. Electronic Data Processing in the United Nations Family of Organizations. Report by the Auditor General of Canada. 21 September 1970. (A/8072. Vol. I) Ch. V.

F A O

DOCUMENT INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM



approved for financing because they could be expected to make important contributions toward improving the "state of the art" in the population field. As these projects are nearing completion, the links to all potential users of this new information still need to be established.

The UNFPA also seeks to encourage the generation of useful information under on-going country projects. One example of this kind is the "umbrella" agreement signed between the Government of Mauritius and the UNFPA which lays the foundation for joint assistance by various United Nations Agencies to the Government's plan to set up a national family planning programme. The agreement specifies that, most likely with assistance from the United Kingdom Government, the Government will provide for the collection and analysis of demographic medical service statistics as the basis of a continuous management review of operations and a continuous evaluation of the family planning programme and its demographic and socio-economic effects. It can be safely assumed that similar provisions will be made in other country agreements to be signed in the near future and that a considerable body of such data will be generated in the near future.

In connection with the adoption of the country programming approach by UNDP, it is foreseen to establish a network of national documentation centres that would eventually feed technical and scientific information into the United Nations development system. This approach should be just as suitable for population programmes. In fact, the UNFPA does already support clearing-house services in the population field by the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East in Bangkok and supports the WHO Regional Documentation Centre in New Delhi. An extension of such support to a number of other regional or national documentation centres is foreseen.

c) The third type of information needed for population programmes is economic and social information with a country orientation. Because of the strong inter-relationship between demographic variables on the one hand and economic and social variables on the other hand, such information cannot be regarded as mere background information of secondary importance.

Fortunately, data bases are already at hand in the historical statistical series and in the socio-economic data maintained by the United Nations Statistical Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Data stored in the Statistical Office data bank focus mainly on economic statistics, such as national accounts, external trade and industrial production statistics but also provide an extensive coverage of demographic statistics. Unfortunately, social data are so far not stored in this central system, but are maintained by the

specialized agencies.

In connection with the adoption of a country programming approach by UNDP, the specialized agencies are now beginning to develop computer supported comprehensive country profiles which, if integrated, could serve as a data bank of country-oriented quantitative information. Again, problems with respect to data formats and classification, inconsistencies in related data and data gaps still need to be resolved, but once an integrated economic and social information system have been developed, it will, without doubt, lend itself to the information needs in the population field as well.

d) The final kind of information need is programme information, which should simply mean answers to the question, "who else is doing what, where and when and with which means?"

In this area, the time factor is the most critical and it is therefore of utmost importance that the needed exchange of information occurs already in the planning stages. For this reason, the United Nations system has established a network of contacts at the working level which is not very formalized, but has the advantage of quickly transmitting the most essential information.

In the planning stages of major country programmes, country level "consortia" may be formed, in which the field representatives of the specialized agencies, the United Nations Population Programme Officers or other advisers from the United Nations system, mission representatives of potential donor countries and representatives of private donor agencies participate in addition to the national authorities. Under the leadership of the UNDP's Resident Representative, such a planning stage consortium has just recently operated very successfully in setting the stage for a comprehensive national family planning programme in Iran.

At headquarters level, the bi-annual meeting of the UNFPA's Programme Consultative Committee is performing similar functions whereas for the day-to-day programme planning needs of the agencies and other donors in the population field, monthly lists of new or pending request and of approved projects are being circulated. On a more formalized level, this information has been supplemented by a complete account of the population programme assistance provided throughout the world by all major donors which has been prepared for each calendar year by the Population Programme Office of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Once more, it can be expected that the development of computer-supported comprehensive country profiles currently

underway will greatly facilitate the compiling and retrieval of programme information. Along with other data, country profiles will provide, in machine readible format, information on current and planned population programme assistance from the United Nations family of organizations and from bilateral and private sources. Having such information readily accessible at any time will be invaluable for the purposes of programme analysis and in support of long-term planning and policy formation and the development of indicative world strategies.

I have completed my account of population information needs from an international perspective and it will not have escaped you that establishing an information flow that will satisfy these needs is not an easy task.

On the one hand, information demands are set higher as managerial principles are more widely applied within the United Nations system. The necessity of evolving integrated information systems is felt more and more as the United Nations system enters into long-term planning exercises in connection with the Second Development Decade, while at the same time ever higher expections of member governments have made the adoption of systematic procedures for evaluating the effectiveness of United Nations sponsored research and operational activities imperative. On the other hand, enough of the somewhat more bureaucratic spirit of the past may remain to slow down the adoption of needed innovations. At the present time, while so many changes are underway within the United Nations system, it should not be expected that without some prodding from outside much attention will be devoted to developments outside the United Nations system. But one may be confident that at this stage all relevant organizations of the United Nations system, and of course the UNFPA in particular, will be found very open to consider new models of co-operating in retrieving and disseminating population information and very responsive to any initiatives in this field that might be brought to their attention.

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES: PRODUCER, CONSUMER, AND DISSEMINATOR OF INFORMATION

Mrs. Mildred B. Beck
Acting Chief, Office of Information and Education
National Center for Family Planning Services
Health Services & Mental Health Administration

The National Center for Family Planning Services was created in October of 1969 as the first Federal program to focus exclusively and directly on family planning services. Last December, Congress passed P.L. 91-572, the "Family Planning Services and Population Research Act of 1970," which formally committed the Federal government to expanding, improving and better coordinating Federally funded family planning services and population research activities.

The legislation established a formal link between the Center for Population Research at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (the research branch of this Federal program) and the National Center for Family Planning Services at the Health Services and Mental Health Administration (the service arm of the program). Thus, an unprecedented opportunity has been created to make available high quality comprehensive family planning services to all persons who voluntarily wish medically supervised assistance in planning and spacing their children.

Although the legislation permits us to make "comprehensive voluntary family planning services readily available to all persons desiring such services," it also requires that, in funded projects, there must be satisfactory assurance that "priority will be given...to the furnishing of such services to persons from low-income families." While enlarging the magnitude of the population to be served, these two clauses in the Act make it unmistakably clear that comprehensive voluntary family planning services are a "right" to which every American is entitled with special concern expressed for the medically indigent who, all too often, have not previously had access to urgently needed medical care, contraception included. One additional noteworthy clause states that family planning services "...shall be voluntary and shall not be a prerequisite to eligibility for or receipt of any other service or assistance from, or to participation in, any other program of the entity or individual that provided such service or information." This caveat is cited chiefly because the success or failure of the Federal program for voluntary family planning is closely tied to the degree to which it is universally understood and honored.

To avoid other possible misunderstandings, let me say at the outset that voluntary family planning services are not intended to deal with the Nation's concerns about the rate of population growth. While the medically oriented "family planner" has much in common with the demographer who is concerned with the consequences of excessively high rates of unwanted fertility, the fact remains that voluntary family planning focuses on the individual with his interrelated socio-medical needs and capabilities while the population experts must take account of the consequences of demographic change on the universe and what must be done to moderate their possible undesirable effects. Voluntary family planning can, of course, contribute to the net reduction in population

size simply be assisting individuals to reduce the number of unwanted conceptions and births through fertility control. But the burden of slowing down population growth falls, by definition, on population experts and not on those engaged in making voluntary conception control--an essential health service--available to those who wish it and need it.

By voluntary family planning, then, we mean the educational, comprehensive medical and social services necessary to enable individuals to freely determine the number and spacing of their pregnancies.

Turning to the information component of our service program, the Federal bill mentioned a few moments ago also spells out our mandate, which is, and I quote, "to assist in developing and making available family planning information (including educational materials)... to all persons desiring such information (or materials)."

By Congressional fiat, then, all who desire it may be given contraceptive assistance by Center funded programs with the special provision that the poor will not be excluded. By the vary same fiat, those for whom information and educational materials are to be developed represent a much broader group. In fact it could be argued--and I would do so--that a meaningful Information and Education Service includes working with not only those of childbearing age--rich and poor, men and women--but also those who are about to enter the period of reproductivity as well as those who are beyond their fertile years. I would include the former because far too many young people are entrapped by too early, unwanted pregnancies which influence their lives negatively. And I would include the latter, those who have been "graduated" from their reproductive capabilities, because they are mentors of the younger generation to some degree and, more important, because they are often numbered among policy- and decision-makers.

Our audiences, in addition to the foregoing, include many "special" groups--teenagers, migrants, Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Appalachian whites, Mexican Americans and American Indians. Each has its own very different motivations towards contraception and each views contraception from different cultural perspectives and values.

Just as needy, and frequently the most seriously neglected and difficult to reach of all, are the emotionally ill, the mentally retarded and the addicted.

And then there are still other audiences--those who are involved in the giving of services, for instance, our own National and Regional Office staffs (the latter forming part of HEW's 10 Regional Offices), and our current and prospective grantees who actually administer the projects we fund. Further, we include here all others working toward our goals.

The need is great among program planners, administrators, and

service personnel for state-of-the-art reports, current data on infant and maternal morbidity trends, knowledge of other group's experiments and experiences, abstracts of relevant literature, a continuous flow of information about innovative occurrences in the field, and for uninterrupted interchanges between research personnel and family planning practioners.

Finally, there is the special material to be developed for ancillary but singularly important personnel such as social workers, physicians, clergy, educators and all other professionals who work with potential consumers. Information and educational materials for these people is pressingly needed. And I assume that it is taken for granted that we must and do serve the general public which includes students--some of who we hope to draw into the fold of family planners--and the "interested" inquirer.

I am sure that you can appreciate the vastness of the task at hand. The audiences "out there" are not only all-inclusive, but by our experience, and perhaps yours too, they are also "needy." Considering the recent but rapid emergence of family planning as a national priority, we find that available materials are often misleading or, more often, scarce, especially for the multiple and diverse audiences whom we are committed to serve.

To tackle the job that has to be done means recognizing the absolutely essential need for a partnership between the public and private sectors. Today's meeting is an excellent medium for the exchange of ideas and, for this reason, I shall describe some of the ways in which the Federal government has been working with private groups in the area of information. I am hopeful, too, that fresh ideas will take seed and germinate into new public and private joint ventures that move beyond our present cooperative efforts.

One example of a recent public and private enterprise in which we hope to engage, is a new digest which we plan to publish in cooperation with a private, non-profit agency. This is in response to the need long felt by many for a digest of printed materials, key articles, papers and informal as well as formal documents, drawn from the multiple fields concerned with family planning, for the use of busy administrators and other family planning workers who do not have the time or are not likely to read the estimated 100 specialty journals outside their own particular disciplines.

Other proposed projects which will tap private and public sources, include the compilation of a basic library that will serve, primarily, the "domestic" family planning staffs and their constituent audiences. Another is the preparation of an annotated reference catalogue (accompanied by a manual on the most effective ways to use them) of as many of the extant audio-visual aids as we find to be current, accurate and suitable for our numerous audiences. Lest any one become unduly alarmed, let me assure you that we intend to explore the relevance,

currency and usefulness of available materials and that we intend to produce or "cause to be produced" new materials only where we find specific and reasonably well-documented evidence of need. This, incientally, is one of the many areas in which a sizeable number of you have already been of great assistance to us. And we look forward to the extension of these collaborative ventures.

Another example of a public and private partnership concerns joint efforts to develop a so-called "model" information and education program in conjunction with private organizations having experience and demonstrated competence in this area. In a field where change is exceedingly rapid and untested new knowledge can influence a program in positive or negative directions, accurate and current information together with explicit aids on how it may be most productively used is of prime importance and represents a unique need in the family planning field.

Other activities now in progress include the preparation of a digest of all active projects funded by the Center, describing among other things the purposes and aims of each project, it auspices, sources of funding, unique characteristics and so forth. A dossier of this sort reveals many important facts of interest that may serve to guide administrative and programmatic entities within the Federal government. It also provides fresh ideas about program implementation to current and potential grantees, the professional and academic community and lay community leaders.

This project, incidentally, helps to surface all sorts of innovations. For instance, we have learned that some factories in the State of New Hampshire are enclosing informative material on family planning in the paychecks of factory workers and that in the City of Baltimore there is an unusual hospital-based, teenage medically-supervised contraceptive program which is offered as a standard part of a pediatric practice. Many other creative approaches to the psychology of birth planning and the successful conduct of programs are coming to light.

We are also screening existing materials, developed and produced by many groups in the field and are putting together different multimedia packets for such varied groups as college students, administrators, public health workers, and government officials.

We plan to encourage the preparation of materials for patients who obtain abortions in the hope that they may become receptive to the offer of contraceptive assistance thereby reducing the number of preventable conceptions that now terminate in abortion. We believe that women who are confronted with the reality of an abortion are as likely to be responsive to conception control information as are postpartum mothers. Moreover, experience shows that the person seeking an abortion is frequently accompanied by her sexual partner, parent or friend, thus enabling the clinic staff to reach, at least with educational materials, the "significant other" in the patient's life.

Running through everything we do there are a series of questions we constantly ask ourselves. They are in many ways very basic, and yet none have been satisfactorily answered. For instance, does "information" motivate? Or does it simply answer pre-existing questions in the already motivated person? Does it change basic ideas such as those held about family size, the age span during which it is safest to have children, how to pattern one's life if one doesn't want any children? Why do some people rely heavily on ineffective contraceptives or fail to use correctly the more effective ones? Is it lack of understanding? Or is it a combination of deeper and more intricate factors? Do busy people even have time to read materials and to absorb their message? How do we reach those who have not had the benefit of the kind of educational background necessary to respond to written materials or the audio-visual aids in our current repertoire?

While we stand ready to work together with you on the problems and issues in the field of family planning that are of primary concern to you, we doubt that we can serve you well unless you know about the complexities and the dimensions of the preoccupations that we have. The public and private agencies may look forward to a productive future if they jointly accept the pressing necessity for planful, thoughtful and invaluable cooperative efforts.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOGRAPHIC LIBRARIES AND DEMOGRAPHIC LIBRARIANS

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Professor of Sociology
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At first glance the problems of the population librarian seem disarmingly simple. The trivium of mortality, fertility, and migration include all of the elements of population change; and the addition of only three underlying factors, morbidity, fecundity, and moving, account for much of the additional work in population. By and large, it is true that a rather small lexicon will suffice to furnish most of the key words that are necessary for retrieval of thousands of population studies. The eminently satisfactory outline adopted by Population Index features less than twenty major headings, each with a few subheadings.

Thus, considerations of population distribution center around urban and rural location, and population growth is divided between natural increase and migration. Mortality is considered by cause and by a rather small number of differentials, and a generally similar treatment, cause excepted, is accorded fertility. Migration is classified as internal and external, and policies can usually be related to one or all of the three elements of growth: fertility, mortality, and migration.

And even when each of these is studied in relation to various characteristics of population, the divisions by group are simple, including for the most part age, sex, race or ethnic group, religion, occupation, industry and income, often in relation to residence. The fact is that demography is the oldest of the social sciences and, over a long period of time, the major lines of development have emerged clearly, just as they have in the physical and natural sciences. Demography thus has a cumulative nature, and unlike the other social sciences, it can forget its founders. There are no schools of thought in the sense that Freudian psychology constitutes an eternal controversy in that science, and it is hard to imagine a Keynesian synthesis or a capitalist-socialist controversy in demography. Within limits, a clear account of the state of demographic knowledge can be gleaned from recent textbooks and current journals. In short, demography has shed much of the baggage represented by grand old syntheses and constantly revises or rejects old theories in arriving at parsimonious explanations of change.

This is not to maintain that demography is ahistorical or that it is not complex. Rather, it is asserted that there has been a long development of the field and that experience has identified essential considerations that must be met before a study can be taken as definitive or even satisfactory. These considerations are embodied in national censuses, and censuses in the Soviet Union or Malawi differ in detail but not in principle from those conducted in the United States. And so it is with demographic handbooks and volumes of vital statistics. By and large they all attempt the same coverage, and they all focus on the same differentials.

Were demography to be restricted to formal demography the task of the librarian would be relatively easy. True, there is the enormous

problem of the so-called "fugitive literature," the small pamphlet or the one-sheet release that may include some of the most important data. But ways of organizaing and cataloging these have long ago been worked out by the keepers of official statistics.

But demography is not all formal demography; in fact, the field has yet to be defined. Annoying as this may be to those whose duty it is to keep track of documents, this should alarm no one unduly. Mathematics, the Queen of the Sciences, is yet to be defined, and as J. S. Mill reminds us, the definition of a discipline is like the building of a city wall, best left until the growth of the city is complete.

Despite the fact that demography has a well agreed upon and well developed core, it is interdisciplinary and interstitial in its broadest aspects, and it is here that the major problems for codifiers and librarians lie. Demography is a link between the biological and the social sciences. Birth and death, fecundity and illness, are biological processes, but the length of life and the production of children are more determined by social concerns than by biological limitations. As Hobbes indicated, the life of early man was indeed short, if not "brutish and nasty," but the increase in longevity is a by-product of civilization and the currently deplored technology. On the other hand, hereditary disorders come increasingly to attention as the contest with the microbe recedes.

Similarly, demographers share with economists an interest in the labor force and in economic growth (where demographic factors are of the greatest importance), and work in political demography is increasing. The impact of population concentration upon intellectual and emotional qualities is studied by biologists and demographers as well as by psychologists. Anthropologists are beginning to conduct censuses, and demographers are adopting the methods of anthropologists as they too study primitive peoples.

The point is that demography is an expanding and ramifying discipline to which we can attach no exact limitations. There are, however, immediate needs which should be met for academic and other research institutions. I believe that the current satisfaction of these requirements could be accomplished in such a way that growth and change is incorporated into the system.

A paramount need is for the retrieval of information. Demographic materials are scattered over the journals of several disciplines and are also found in census and vital statistics reports, legislative reports, local records, newspapers, and many other sources. Population Index has been invaluable to researchers but searches of this bibliographic source, necessarily made until recently on a year by year basis, meant plowing through hundreds of pages and then examining the references to see if they were in fact germane to the topic in question.

Population Index has now been rearranged to simplify the procedure,

but it is still not possible to obtain precise references quickly. What is needed is a system similar to those used in the physical and natural sciences, in which the computer can retrieve bibliographic references through the use of key words and geographic indicators. For example, it should be possible to determine those references that deal with fertility in South Africa by ethnic origin, by age of woman, and by education of woman or occupation of husband.

Hopefully such a reference service could be established in conjunction with a major library and constantly up-dated. Printouts for specific topics could then be acquired through a system akin to interlibrary loan. Perhaps, in the future, regional centers could be linked by teletype to libraries in the regions, or it might be possible to disseminate information to the individual researcher through teleprinters or telecopiers operating over telephone line. Something much less utopian, say a one week response to an inquiry specifying several key parameters, would be quite satisfactory and would save hours of clerical or professional time.

A second need is for the reproduction of census and vital statistics tabulation on microfiche so that they can be made cheaply available even through the original publications have long been out of print. To be most useful it will be necessary to catalog these materials table by table, indicating each of the characteristics covered; say occupation of black males by age and earnings. It should be possible to specify the parameters needed and then locate the appropriate tables by computer. A researcher need not have a complete set of microfiche cards or microfilm since it would be easy to provide him with blown up copies of the required table at minimal cost. Such a system, once it were operational for the United States, could easily be expanded to include the censuses of other countries and could incorporate occasional releases and other less formal publications.

More important than the provision of the printed record is the cataloging of the materials, which is not overly difficult because the nature of census and vital statistics data is such that relatively few paramaters are employed. No more than forty or fifty major classifications with special routines for such things as detailed occupation might suffice.

A larger system for data retrieval should be provided however, in order to incorporate materials from official or private surveys which could be similarly processed and retrieved. In fact, one of the great benefits would be the inclusion of official statistics with related materials from scattered sources.

So far I have spoken as if only those materials which have been somehow published were to be considered. Actually this is the smaller part of the problem facing the population librarian. The larger problem involves the storage of machine readable records whether on tape, disks, or some other form not yet generally available. Here the problem is not merely one of storage, classification, and retrieval of data, but

the collection and dissemination of appropriate computer programs as well. Ways must be worked out for selling, lending, or copying tapes and for preparing special tapes from complex materials or from several tapes. Clearly, the librarian is immediately involved in data assembly and processing of the most complicated kind. This calls for not only the development of skilled technicians and new kinds of machines, but also the development of attitudes toward data by librarians and by researchers.

University and other research centers are manufacturers as well as users of data. Organizations like NORC and the Michigan Survey Research Center produce materials of general usefulness, and researchers all over the country generate considerably more data than they publish. At the University of Pennsylvania, for example, the group that published The Studies of Population Redistribution and Economic Growth also produced hundreds of tables which present more detailed data for finer geographic areas. If easily available, these data could save years of clerical time for researchers working on similar problems.

A useful function of the central library could therefore be the storage and cataloging of basic data from the studies of individual or group researchers. This could be accomplished economically by the use of microfilm or microfiche, and again the most useful service could be the cataloging of materials and their retrieval by specified parameters.

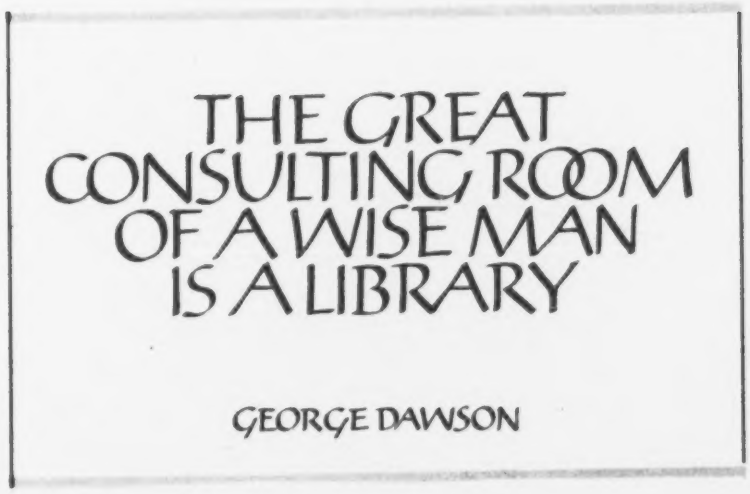
To persons not familiar with the problems of assembly, storage, and retrieval of data, what I have outlined seems relatively simple. Nothing could be further from the truth. I am suggesting, and I am certain that this group has already given considerable thought to the problem, that the library as we have known it is obsolete. Not so the librarian who takes on a new role but becomes even more essential to the pursuit of knowledge.

Certainly, I do not expect the book to disappear, and I expect libraries to continue to shelve thousands of volumes. I do expect, however, for the pursuit of full coverage of all subjects at all universities to abate. Large collections will still be maintained but the local libraries will rely on regional or national specialized libraries for little used works or for the provision of highly specialized materials.

Such a specialized library in demography deserves high priority. There large collections of official statistics and other basic materials could be assembled, retrieved upon demand and made available to those who need them. Much of the most important material would receive relatively little use but its quick provision would be invaluable to the researcher. Since many of these materials would not be published materials, in the sense we now use the term, it is clear that new facilities and equipment must be provided. Some of the hardware is now available, some is still to be developed. Nevertheless, we can feel confident that the progress made in microfilming and computer storage will continue, and we will soon have capacities not presently imagined.

If we use these wisely, however, we will need a new breed of librarians, persons with skills in data handling and processing which will supplement those already developed by librarians. We will also need cooperation between librarians and demographers in determining long-range as well as immediate needs. I think that specialized librarians require some training in the subject matter, which should be periodically updated through short courses.

A promising start has already been made by the Association of Population Libraries and the Population Association of America, who have established committees to work out joint relationships. I would hope that this would lead to joint training programs and to joint sessions at the annual meetings of the Population Association. The work of the population librarian, particularly in view of the technological changes that face us are so important that the demographer cannot afford to refuse his full cooperation.



INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

One of the highlights of the Fourth Annual Conference was the International Seminar featuring special guests from five countries and six international organizations. They represented the largest international component to date for an APLIC meeting, and contributed greatly to many aspects of the success of the Conference. It is to be hoped that APLIC will be able to continue this trend toward an "international oulook" and that such excellent representation from the international community will continue to be possible.

Miss Catharine A.M. Stubbings
Librarian, International Planned Parenthood Federation

Mr. John Woolston
Director, Information Sciences Program
International Development Research Center

Mr. Richard Hankinson
Information Officer, Development Center
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Mrs. Eugenia Labbe
Librarian, Centro Latinoamericano de Demografia

Mr. Harold A. Izant
Chief Librarian, World Health Organization

Mr. Kenneth Roberts
Program Specialist
Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives
UNESCO

The International Seminar was organized and chaired by Bates Buckner, Head, Technical Information Programs, Carolina Population Center.

THE INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION'S NETWORK OF LIBRARIES AND THE POPULATION LIBRARY SITUATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Catharine A.M. Stubbings, A.L.A.
Librarian
International Planned Parenthood Federation
London, England

Briefly, the International Planned Parenthood Federation is, as its name suggests, a federation of family planning associations in 75 countries throughout the world in developed and developing areas.

Some of the associations are very highly organised, others require a lot of technical and financial backing. The IPPF is a charity and basically financed from government and private sources with a 1971 budget of over 13 million dollars. In many countries, particularly in Asia, where governments are now assuming responsibility for family planning services, IPPF member associations are co-operating closely with the national programme; usually accepting responsibility for education and training. All associations belong to one of the six regions of the IPPF. The aim of the IPPF is to co-ordinate funding and information resources.

The IPPF itself was formally established in 1952, but it was not until 1964 that an organised library at Headquarters in London was established with a librarian in charge. As we all know, the material on population, like the problem itself has expanded rapidly in the past few years, and our library has expanded proportionately. We now have three qualified librarians and a library assistant cum typist.

The stock of 3,000 books and several thousand more reports, pamphlets, reprints, etc. covers all aspects of family planning and the population problem from the clinical level concerned with the organisation of family planning associations and their clinics and motivation of patients, through the physiology of reproduction and development of contraceptive methods to the social problems related to sex, marriage, overcrowding in housing, literacy and sex education at all levels, the development sciences, preservation of the environment, human ecology and the growing topic of population education in schools and the community.

We take approximately 300 journals and newsletters coming from all member and non-member family planning associations and related bodies and are probably the only depository for complete runs of these family planning association newsletters. Lists of our journal holdings are available here. The material is not confined to the English language.

The prime concern of the headquarters library is to service the staff employed in London and the member family planning associations a and Regional Offices of the IPPF. However, increasing use is made of the library by students of all aspects of human fertility, school teachers, nurses, midwives, doctors and other researchers, and visitors from all parts of the world concerned with family planning.

The headquarters office also has extensive, well-organised files of correspondence and newspaper clippings, and is separately administered, although there is co-operation over reply to enquires, etc.

The classification scheme used in the library is based on a "home-made" scheme developed for use in the files, and is in some areas inadequate for the needs of the library. We are in the process of compiling a subject heading list based upon that of the Library of Congress and National Library of Medicine, adapted to our own needs, and the terminology that has been established in the population field and within the IPPF in particular. These schedules will eventually be duplicated and issued to interested bodies. The library produces a quarterly accessions list, covering book material only.

Several bibliographies are available, most of these having been initiated by a request for such a document for a conference, region or individual. Headquarters also has within its information and education department a good collection of films, slides, filmstrips, records, picutres, photographs, posters etc. and loan of these is possible. The IPPF has also produced its own films. A librarian is shortly to be appointed to administer this library and there is already a technical assistant with library experience employed.

A list of all available film and other audio-visual material published.

The individual family planning associations in developing countries have small offices and a combination of voluntary and paid workers and few have a librarian in charge. However, the need for basic reference material is becoming recognised and is encouraged by the IPPF.

The regional offices of the IPPF all possess some form of organised collection of books, periodicals and other material. Two of the libraries have qualified librarians in charge, three more have personnel with an academic background, and the others have a reasonably competent person in charge. The greater interchange of information occurs between these offices with full-time library personnel in charge of the library, and it is a policy of the IPPF to professionalise all spheres of activity in the IPPF and its member associations.

None of the libraries have been established for longer than four years and their runs of journals vary from 2 to 122! Their book reprint and pamphlet stocks vary from 200 to 4,000 items. One region already produces an excellent Library Bulletin and a second is about to commence production; primarily aimed at keeping its regional member associations informed about new publications. Three or four regions have plans for conducting a survey of the library resources of each member organisation and this is to be encouraged as there is little that can be done to assist someone, if their precise needs are unknown.

To turn to the population library situation in Britain, most of the libraries are situated in London with smaller collections of population material at most of the universities and several departments within each university and in particular at Oxford, Cambridge, Aberdeen, York and Essex.

Because ours is such a varied subject, covering many sub-sections, such as demography, physiology of reproduction, sociology, family planning, maternal and child health, development (aid and other aspects), conservation, education, country background material, marriage, sexual behavior, economics, etc., we must expect to find it treated as a small section in many general libraries, or in special libraries having a different emphasis.

According to the Aslib Directory, there are 17 libraries covering one aspect or another of our work. In London, the Library of Political and Economic Science at the London School of Economics has the most comprehensive collection of material, going back many years. They have recently purchased an historical collection of pamphlets covering the early days of the birth control movement in Britain. This library makes a special point of collecting government papers and material from international organisations, and census materials.

The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine has a main library with some population material, and two interesting departmental libraries concerned with fertility research and another social medicine unit. The main aim of the School is to promote health in the tropics by giving education and advice.

The library of the Eugenics Society duplicates the IPPF stock on population problems per se, but is particularly strong on the genetical aspects of contraception. It is a society library and primarily exists for the benefit of its members, but will lend to outsiders.

The Family Planning Association (U.K.) has a small library and purchases only the key books published in any year, in addition to government publications and a repository for British family planning and population statistics. It lends material to professional family planners and doctors only. However, it has a lively and well stocked Book Shop which sells to the public at street level. Most of the books are of modest price and sell well, and this is in itself an educational service.

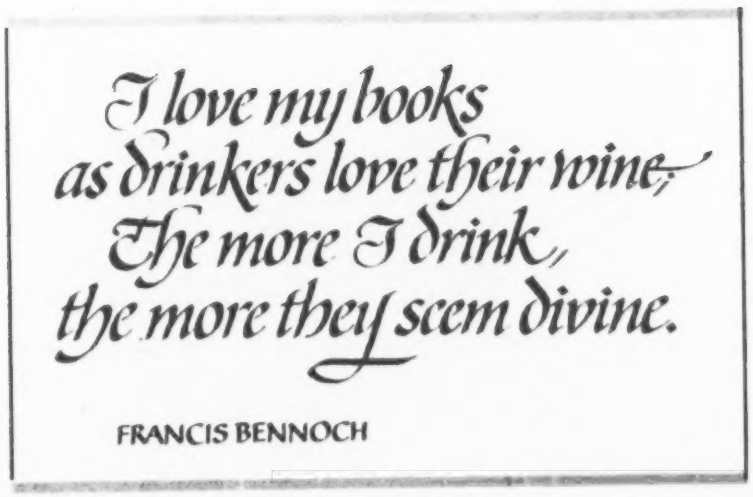
Older, historical material is housed at the Marie Stopes Clinic, and the Family Welfare Association collection is on permanent loan to the University of London Library.

The Royal College of Obstetricians and the Royal College of Midwives, and most of the London medical schools, have collections of medical material of varying size and emphasis.

Other libraries not covered by those mentioned above include the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, which is a deposit library for UN, FAO, UNESCO, GATT, ILO, and WHO publications; the Town Planning Institute with a section on environmental studies; the British Council Medical Library which specializes in literature relating to government and voluntary social services; the Institutes of Commonwealth Studies at Oxford and London, with their material on

economic, social and political subjects on and from developing countries; the libraries of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, especially the Ministry of Overseas Development Library; the libraries of the drug companies, especially those manufacturing oral contraceptives, have extensive and well organised collections, in particular G.D. Searle, Syntex Pharmaceuticals and Wyeth Brothers; the National Institute for Social Work Training specializes in social work and the social services; an Anglican women's organisation, the Mothers' Union, has material on marrage, family welfare, education, social services, in the context of all religions.

Most of the public library authorities cover the subject of population and family planning on a popular level, but the London Borough of Barking has a special responsibility to collect material on population.



CANADIAN RESOURCES FOR POPULATION WORK IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND THE QUESTION OF NEW INFORMATION SERVICES

John E. Woolston
Director of Information Sciences
International Development Research Centre
Ottawa, Canada

The federal government of Canada has only recently become formally active in the field of family planning. It was in September 1970 that the government announced that it would encourage research, training and public information activities in Canada. At the same time, the government also announced that it was prepared to provide help to developing countries in the establishment of their own voluntary family-planning programs.

In 1970, the Canadian International Development Agency contributed $1 million to the United Nations fund for population activities, and this is increasing to $2 million in 1971. Similarly, a 1970 grant of $500,000 to the International Planned Parenthood Federation will be increased to $750,000 in 1971.

Of course, non-government organizations have been active for a much longer period of time, and special note should be made of the summer workshops that have been organized by the Centre de Planning Familial of Montreal for medical and para-medical personnel from francophone Africa.

International Development Research Centre

This Centre was established in 1970 primarily to conduct research on the problems of developing countries. Although it receives its money from the government of Canada, it operates more in the manner of a foundation by giving grants and contracts for appropriate activities. The Centre is directed by a Board of Governors whose Chairman is Mr. Lester B. Pearson and whose members are drawn from many different countries, including some developing countries. The Centre has an initial capital of $30 million.

The main programs are:

Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences
Population and Health Sciences
Social Sciences and Human Resources (including Science Policy)
Information Sciences

The Director for Population and Health Sciences is Dr. George Brown; as Associate Directors he has Dr. Walter Mertens, a demographer located in Montreal, and Dr. John Gill, a clinician who has formerly worked with the Population Council and WHO. Research will be supported in fertility regulation, in the operational aspects of family-planning programs and in the more general aspects of demography and population policy.

Although several studies are in advanced stages of preparation, the only one that has been formally launched involves a survey to be carried out this year on the island of Barbados to determine why the birth rate

there has dropped so dramatically (from 33.6 per thousand in 1960 to 22 per thousand in 1968). The study will be carried out by the Barbados Family Planning Association and the University of Western Ontario in cooperation with the Barbados government and the University of the West Indies.

Other programs to be launched will make use of Canada's francophone capabilities particularly for work with appropriate institutions in Africa.

The Act of Parliament constituting IDRC gives it special responsibilities in Information Sciences--in the words of the Act, "to initiate, encourage, support and conduct research into ... the means for applying and adapting scientific, technical and other knowledge to the economic and social advancement" of the developing regions of the world. Although the Act empowers the Centre to "establish, maintain and operate information and data centres" the management believes that it could best meet the Centre's objectives, not by creating new information services from Ottawa, but by giving its support to the best international initiatives. Wherever possible, the Centre would wish to work in concert with the United Nations and its family of specialized agencies.

New Information Services

What new information services are needed for research workers and others involved in population studies and family planning? Various suggestions are being made at this Conference, but we need to reach a consensus so that definite proposals can be put to the international organizations that might operate new information services. This is a time when the appropriate international bodies are better funded than they have been for many years and when there is an increased recognition of the value of good computer-based information systems.

Recent experience indicates a trend towards the development of information systems under the general management of an international organization but with input collected from a network of cooperating institutions. A good example is the International Nuclear Information System (INIS) that has been set up under the general management of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Participating countries report descriptions of what has been published in their territories; the IAEA collects, edits and merges this input; and it returns copies of the complete file to the participants. This file involves magnetic-tape records that can be used in computer-based retrieval systems, microfiches of abstracts and full texts, and announcement bulletins (with indexes) for use particularly by those countries that do not have facilities for computer processing. This system was designed and brought into operation over a period of three years. But the achievement depended on a number of agreements that had to be made between the participants:

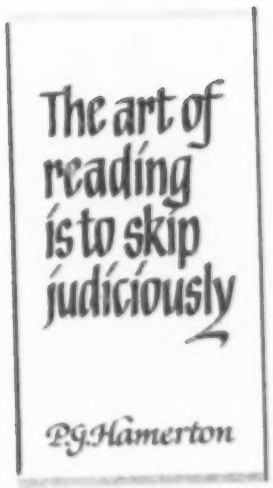
- Agreement on a precise and detailed definition of the subject areas to be covered by INIS.

- Agreement on the technical aspects, particularly the standard formulation of bibliographic descriptions, a subject control system, a magnetic-tape format etc.

- Identification of the inputting centres, the training of their personnel, and the provision of adequate minimum facilities at each point in the network.

- Establishment of an adequate budget, personnel and facilities in the IAEA itself.

The INIS experience could perhaps be adapted as a model for the development of information services in other subject fields. Certainly, much of the technical work done for INIS is immediately available and would not need to be repeated. I would encourage those who seek computer-based information services to support population studies and family planning activities to voice their requirements to the appropriate international bodies. In so doing, it is important to identify precisely the subject areas to be covered and to identify the national organization (or organizations) that would stand ready to offer input to a new system and to act as a channel for the dissemination of its products.



THE POPULATION PROGRAMME OF THE O.E.C.D.

DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Richard Hankinson
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Paris, France

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D.) is the successor to the O.E.E.C. created in 1948 to distribute the funds provided by the U.S.A. under the Marshall Plan for the post-War reconstruction of Europe. The O.E.C.D. is now more than an instrument of co-operation between the industrialised countries and is also a body for reflection and study in the sphere of development. Twenty-two countries are members, namely the nineteen countries of Western Europe, the U.S.A., Canada and Japan. In practice, it represents the industrialised countries with a market economy. The O.E.C.D. is increasingly involved in the problems of non-member countries, and in 1961 the Development Assistance Committee (D.A.C.) was set up; it primary function is to examine systematically the volume, nature and administration of the financial and technical assistance given by the leading industrialised countries to the developing countries, in order to harmonize development assistance policies. A further stage in this process involved the setting up by O.E.C.D. in 1963 of an autonomous agency, the Development Centre, with the two-fold objective of studying development problems to make the available assistance from Member countries as effective as possible, and to transfer knowledge acquired by Member countries in development problems to the developing countries themselves.

In 1968, the O.E.C.D. Council authorised the Development Centre to undertake certain activities in the field of population. A Population Unit was created at the Centre, whose main objectives are to make Member countries more aware of the importance of the population factor in economic development and to take it into account in drawing up aid policies; to call the attention of donor and recipient countries to the latest developments in population, to assist the D.A.C. in improving co-ordination between aid programmes in this field; to put the assembled information at the disposal of countries interested in these problems, and to prepare the way for an effective dialogue between developed and developing countries on aid problems in population. The Population Unit, originally set up on the initiative of Sweden and the U.S.A. is now supported by eight Member countries of the O.E.C.D.

The Population Unit has pursued these objectives by organizing conferences, undertaking a limited amount of applied research, and by building up a network of contacts of international, governmental and non-governmental organizations working in population. The most important conference is the Annual Population Conference held in Paris, to which administrators of aid for population activities, (mainly in the field of family planning) from both donor and recipient countries and international organizations are invited, and at which problems concerning the effectiveness of aid, the policies governing it, and problems of co-ordination are discussed. The proceedings of the 1969 Conference have been published and are available on request from the Development Centre under the title "International Assistance for Population Programmes." The Third Annual Conference was held in

December 1970; the proceedings will be published and the papers are available now in mimeographed form.

In addition, further meetings are organized on more specific topics as the need arises. In 1970, the focus was on Africa; a meeting was held in April between representatives of African countries with population policies, and the donor agencies concerned (the proceedings are available in duplicated form) and a further meeting was organised in November at which senior demographers, economic planners and medical administrators from a wide selection of African countries considered the likelihood and probable effects of rapid population growth in Tropical Africa.

In 1970, to expand activities in the field of information, an Information Officer was appointed; a small but growing library on population matters has been created and indexed; where more detailed information is required, the Population Unit is able to call on the expertise in all aspects of development problems available within the O.E.C.D., or from outside bodies such as the National Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), or the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) with whom a close contact is maintained. In addition, the Population Unit is currently building up a world-wide mailing list for the circulation of information about the Unit's activities and proceedings and results of the meetings it organises.

Recent publications of the Development Centre in the field of population include "Population Programmes and Economic and Social Development" by Theodore K. Ruprecht and Carl Wahren and "Family Planning Programmes in Africa" by Pierre Pradervand, one of the background papers prepared for the April 1970 meeting which is concerned with the difficulties of introducing family planning in countries with little medical or other social infrastructure. Future publications, apart from the Annual Population Conference, include a selection of the twenty papers prepared by participants of the November meeting on Africa, and a study on the demographic transition in Africa, and its application to Tropical Africa prepared by the staff of the Unit.

The Population Unit is eager to increase its contacts with, and knowledge of, all organizations working in the population field, both governmental, international, and non-governmental, and welcomes this opportunity to improve the exchange of information amongst all those concerned. As a contribution, it would be pleased to add the names of all interested organizations to its mailing list so that future contact can be maintained.

THE LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTER

Eugenia Labbe de Aldunate
Centro Latinoamericano de Demografia
Santiago, Chile

CELADE, the Latin American Demographic Center, began its activities in Santiago at the beginning of 1958. The idea of establishing this center was initiated in May 1955, when the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations adopted a resolution and requested the Secretary General to consider the possibility of establishing centers for the study of population problems and the preparation of personnel in the field of demographic analysis in the underdeveloped regions of the world.

This initiative was favorably considered by governments and persons interested in these problems and who have influence on the economic and social conditions of certain regions. So it was that at the "Seminar on Demographic Problems in Latin America," organized by the U.N. in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, December 1955, the participants asked for the creation of a Population Center in Latin America. After a close study of the region, an agreement was reached between the Chilean Government and the U.N. to establish in Chile the Latin American Demographic Center.

The objectives of CELADE are the following:

a) The organization of courses on demographic analysis and techniques, to prepare students from Latin American countries and encourage the establishing of similar courses in these countries.

b) To initiate studies on demographic problems, making use of existing information facilities, or making new investigations on the field.

c) To render consultative services on demographic problems to Latin American governments or their organizations.

In April 1958, the very year of its creation, the first course was initiated. From then on, CELADE has had students from all Latin America and Puerto Rico, as well as professors and investigators, also from several parts of the world.

The educational programs have been subdivided as follows: A basic course for ten months, an advanced course of twelve months for those students who have obtained the best results in the basic course; and another course of specialization for those students who finish the basic and the advanced courses successfully. In addition to these regular courses, CELADE complements its training work with meetings or special courses for professionals, like medical doctors, economists, sociologists, educational statistical experts and public health officials, in order to acquaint them with the demographic reality of the continent.

Many surveys and other works of similar nature have been and are

being undertaken with the censuses of 1960 in relation to social problems in eleven countries of Latin America. Also, Lectures and courses have been sponsored in national and international institutions to contribute to the professional proficiency of technicians and investigators. Missions are sent to different countries to serve as consultants on fertility surveys, as well as in the preparation of population projections for economic and social planning purposes.

Until 1966 the Centre operated as a project of the ten Offices of Technical Cooperation of the U.N., with financial aid from the Population Council and other national agencies. From May 1966 until the present, the Center has been financially supported by the United Nations Development Programme and the contributions of Latin American Governments that subscribe to the Plan of Operations, aimed to enlarge and intensify CELADE's activities. This plan made possible the opening of a subcenter in Costa Rica to serve the needs of the Central American countries, Panama, and the Caribbean.

CELADE's Library is called "Giorgio Mortar Library" to honor the name of the famous Italian-Brasilian demographer, whose constant preoccupation was Latin America and who wrote several books on the subject. When he died in 1968, his family donated part of his personal library to CELADE.

The Library at first only contained publications, censuses, statistical bulletins, yearbooks, and population projections related to Latin America and also some other publications, such as works on sociology, statistics, public health and mathematics. Now, with the growing interest that the demographic problem is giving rise to, we are receiving publications from many other parts of the world, especially with reference to family planning. Other items have been added to the aforementioned works, like development, urbanization, human geography, computation, etc. We are constantly seeking materials, and all the offices of statistics and censuses of the Latin American countries, the United States, and even other countries in Asia and Europe, send us their demographic publications, such as censuses, annual reports, bulletins and monographs.

Through its Publication Sector, CELADE publishes some works of its students and investigators, a bi-annual Demographic Bulletin, and the translation of articles of interest and even of books that are considered of vital importance. With these publications we have established an interchange with several related institutions, such as the Colombian Association of Medical Faculties, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, the Torcuato Di Tella Institute of Argentina and institutions in the United States, like the Population Council, Population Reference Bureau, Bureau of the Census, National Center of Health statistics, and the United Nations.

Well-known personalities in the field of demography-- Dr. Donald Bogue, Irene and Conrad Taueber, Alfred Sauvy, Jean Bourgeois-Pichat, Francoise and Thomas Hall--have some connection with the Center, and send us copies of their works.

CELADE's Library is at the moment made up of about 6,000 books, 1,700 reprints and a slightly smaller amount of booklets and pamphlets.

It can be said that our Library is semi-public because although it serves the students and personnel of the Center with preference, it also is consulted by an ever more increasing number of students and persons who need information on demographic affairs. We have a rather intensive interlibrary lending of materials from and to CELADE. Due to the boom of demographic materials that is constantly increasing, and the demanding needs of the public in general, our staff of four persons is becoming insufficient, day by day, to accomplish our work.

Every year, when our Basic Course starts, the students are instructed in the procedures of the Library, with practical instruction on how to make the best use of it. The Dewey System is used with an adaptation based on "The Materials of Demography," the annotated selected bibliography by Hope Eldridge.

Every month we publish a Bibliographic Bulletin on the materials we receive. This Bulletin is mimeographed by the Publications Sector of the Center. About 300 publications are received each month. Suggestions for acquisitions can be made either by the investigators or the Library staff. However, the suggestions of the Library staff have to be submitted to the Library Assistance Commission, since we are not demographers. This Commission is formed by two experts, one of them being the Technical Co-ordinator of the Center. They make the final decisions, and the acquisitions are then made through ECLA, with whom we work in close relation, as we are considered a joint project of the U.N.

Another information service of CELADE is our Data Bank, which operates apart from the Library since it is technical. It consists of the collection of statistical and demographic data including tabulations, tables, estimates, population projections, etc. for Latin America. This research is undertaken for the Center itself and its Demographic Bulletin, as well as for private users and local or international institutions that request specific data. The results remain at CELADE, thus increasing the size of the data bank.

This, then, is a brief summary of our present situation. Our future goal is to become one of the best demographic libraries of the continent and to render services in the form of bibliographies, Xerox copies of articles; to give courses on library work related specifically to population for those libraries that may receive demographic materials and may not know how to handle the subject, or that may wish to have a special sector dedicated to population matters because of the increasing current interest in population problems.

There is only one library in Chile that might also be considered a population library, the National Centre of Statistics and Census. Another general information service is the National Centre of Information and Documentation where a general catalogue of all the periodicals existing in the country or coming from other parts of the world is being developed

to help users in their search of information.

Unfortunately in Chile, our profession is only just beginning to be recognized for its real importance. Only last year the College of Librarians was legally established, and this I hope will serve as an acknowledgement of the profession, helping to bring us all together to create a real system of cooperation between us.

That is why it has been so important for me to attend this Conference which has brought me for the first time into an international situation, from which I know I will bring back a good experience that will serve the institution I am working for, as well as adding to our own professional development, which is the goal I am sure of all the participants to this Conference.

THE FOREIGN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES CONSULTANT IN ASIA

Estelle Brodman, Ph.D.
Librarian and Professor of Medical History
Washington University School of Medicine
St. Louis, Missouri

When can a consultant be satisfied with his work? When can he feel that his work has been done, that his objective has been accomplished? A consultant is asked to come to a group or to an institution to develop a solution to a problem or to a series of problems. In order to be able to arrive at this solution he must (1) understand the problem, (2) understand the institution, and (3) have the technical knowledge necessary to offer viable solutions.

The first group of problems a consultant from the western world coming to Asia finds relates to the purely physical. After 20 hours on a plane, his circadian rhythm is off balance and confused, and he is out of phase with whatever place he finds himself in. The temperature and climate become difficulties. The food may not be what he is used to and hard to adjust to. In many cases, the water must not be drunk at all. One cannot depend on the electricity, and therefore the air-conditioning. To add to his confusion, as he drives from the airport in his tired state, he finds the scenery is dreamlike, with camels, carts, exotic foliage in a surrealistic relationship. In short, the consultant's problem is to learn to live in a new environment, and one, moreover, in which the culture is also new, but to which he carries all his own prejudices.

The next group of problems has to do with communications. In many countries the native language is not the consultant's. Because he must have an interpreter, he can't talk about anything but basic matters. Nuances, which provide so much richness in an exchange of ideas, are lost. The interpreter translates what he perceives the consultant is saying and returns to him his own idea of what the other person is thinking, and by that time the entire topic may have been shifted. If an interpreter has to be used, the foreigner can talk only to top echelon people, and, thus, cannot get views from lower echelons, and thus may never get the true picture of the country. This is a serious loss in getting to know the inner workings of any place.

Then there are the traditional politenesses. In trying to communicate ideas to others, one must know the courtesies of the country, and what constitutes politeness in that culture. If one talks like a boor, or so it seems to the listeners, then one is not going to get very far.

A difficulty for westerners who are brought up with a different view of civic morality and responsibility than Asiatics is the matter of bribery. It is important to know whom to bribe, how much to bribe, and for what. You must figure out the caste system of that country--because of course all countries have implied, if not stated, castes. For example, in India one must not ask a librarian to do what a lower caste person should do, and, therefore, one should not devise a library system that involves librarians in performing such tasks. You must know the power structure and who must be addressed and how, and whom you can ignore.

The normal speed of work in that country should be observed. It may be very different from your own. Sometimes it seems as though nothing is ever going to take place. The truth is that it often takes a very long time to get something moving because there are so many layers of people who have to be consulted. No one can or wants to take the responsibility for decisions.

As for librarians, there are also some important differences in professional background. One cannot take over into another culture the ideas about libraries and librarians that exist in his own country. In most Asian countries, librarians are clerks with no professional standing. The reason for this is that there is no history of libraries or librarianship there. In the past twenty years many American librarians have gone to India and have persuaded people there that they need "trained librarians" complete with graduate degrees. So now they have many university-trained librarians--only the users do not view them as anything but clerks and no one will pay them enough to attract very good people. On the other hand, the librarians themselves may have the idea that they are not to give service, because only servants do that. Since service is not their interest, they have not gone in for tools which will help the user. Most of their catalogues, for instance, are made for auditors rather than for users. (Since he is financially responsible for them, the librarian must prove that no one has walked off with any of the books.) However, classification is considered an intellectual process and, therefore, librarians think they should concentrate on that, even when it really doesn't matter to the library patron, and the specificity of the classification scheme used may be ludicrous when one considers the minute size of most Asiatic libraries.

The governance of libraries is quite different in Asia from what it is in America. Here, it is usual for librarians to make the decision, on the collection, the staff, and the day-to-day operations, as is also the case in Western Europe. But in Japan, India, or Taiwan, the powers that be will not give the librarian any money to spend in the way he thinks it should be used. As a result, a faculty member or a committee becomes the "librarian" and makes operational decisions. Since they change annually, in many places, they do not have time to learn the problems or techniques, and so there is no continuity.

Because libraries are on a very small scale in Asia, the faculty have no idea of the dimensions of library problems. For example, they will work on a documentation center for world literature, but will make plans which show they have no idea of the size of the problem, the amount of literature, the equipment, staff, or budget needed. Only experience and travel to large libraries and documentation centers in other countries will give them any concept of what can be done.

Asiatic libraries will not lend books freely, but instead use strict circulation controls, because (1) librarians are financially responsible for the books and because (2) there are so few books for so many people. This has implications, also, on library furniture, which is meant to be

protected rather than to invite use.

To obtain foreign publications brings up problems of foreign currency, and the length of time needed to obtain the material. As a result libraries in Asia tend to buy what is available at the local book store rather than to wait to get the best work on a subject.

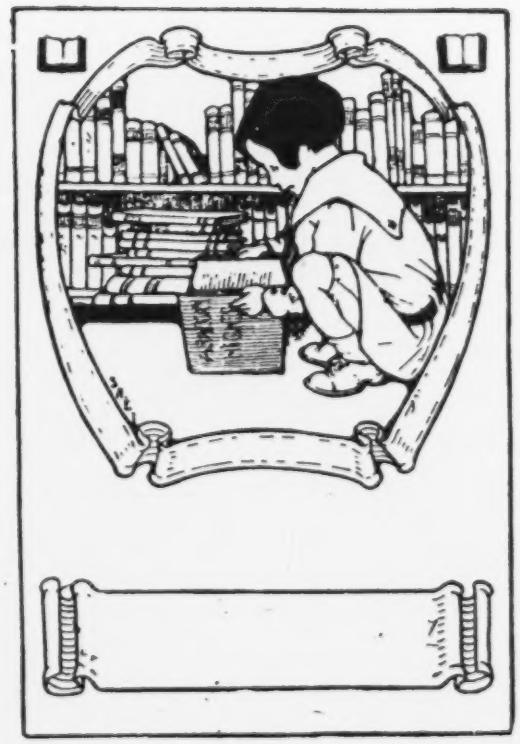
Everything in Southeast Asia moves at a much slower pace than in the Western world. Shortages cause delays; for example, people in India hardly ever use phones as we do, for it may take a week of queing to make a long distance call. It is impossible to get a copying machine, because the flow of electricity fluctuates so much it cannot be depended upon, as the Library of Congress Mission has found out. India does not have a tradition of mechanics to fix such machinery, so once they break down, it is difficult to have them repaired. In addition, parts are difficult to obtain. Copying is done by underpaid clerks who may not understand the language of the original, with the expected results. We have forgotten in the U.S. what it was to live without Xerox machines; it's a very different world and it takes some time to adjust one's working habits to it.

It isn't all detail, of course. There are some fundamental questions which bother the consultant in underdeveloped countries. For example, is it necessary for libraries in the developing world to go through all the steps we have gone through in the West in the course of several centuries, or can they leapfrog over all these steps and start where we are now? While it might save time, energy and money if they could start at our level, there are advantages to be gained in going step by step. They may not have our sophisticated equipment and supplies--say electricity. Besides, solving problems at each level builds very valuable experience, which cannot be gained in any other way and makes a tradition. Problem solving parallels exist in our own development: we, too, sometimes feel that a computer will come in and solve all our difficulties without our thinking rigorously, planning, or working hard. The most marginal libraries and librarians in all cultures tend to clutch at some similar straw.

It has been suggested that the way to introduce better and more service-oriented library systems to the Asians is to bring scientists to the Western world to see and use our libraries. Then when they become accustomed to what they see here, they will go back to their own countries and demand the same level of library service they have experienced in the west and thus will help to develop such libraries in their own countries. Unfortunately, that isn't the way it always works. Such people very often become frustrated by the obstacles at home and end up either wanting to return to America, or succumbing to the conditions which were the cause of their frustration in the first place. Yet, perhaps this is the only hope--that scientists who have come to understand the importance of library and information networks and systems will return to their own lands to help develop their own libraries and library centers. This can only succeed if it comes from within and is not something foisted on the

country by an outside force, no matter how much that force feels it knows what is best for the country.

A consultant can consider he has been successful, I believe, when the people on the inside take up his suggestions as their own.



WORKSHOP SESSION

The 1970 United States Census of Population and Housing:

A Discussion of Data, Products and Services

The session was opened by its Chairman, Samuel Baum*, who noted that there has been an explosion of demand for use of census data in the last two decades because (1) new Federal programs now depend upon such data; and (2) standard tabulations and publications have not fulfilled many research needs. While the basic schedule of subject content is much the same as it has been for the last several decades, the Bureau of the Census has in 1970 provided a vastly increased statistical output in general and also a much greater variety of modes by which the data is to be delivered to the user.

The 1970 Census summary tapes were then described by Larry Carbaugh of the Bureau of the Census, who focused attention on the kinds of data available and how they are being made available to the user. A summary of his account follows:

> The Census Bureau collects vast amounts of data about each individual in the U.S., but prints much less than the full potential of tabulations in the data base. This is done primarily to keep report size and printing costs down to manageable levels. Similarly, geographic detail is limited. However, with the growing availability of computers in the '60's, new kinds of demands for products were made by those users who wished to work with census data using computer tools. Instead of being restricted to the amount of information that could be easily manipulated by clerks, users sought access to the much greater quantity of data contained on computer tape and to interpret the results by means of analytical computer programs.
>
> In planning for the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the decision was made to increase the amount of data released in machine-readable and machine-manipulable form. The release of data summaries on computer tape would provide a larger and more useful data base.
>
> Summary tapes for the 1970 census will be produced in several series. The first three contain only "complete-count" data, derived

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* Mr. Baum is the Chief of the International Demographic Statistics Center, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

from the census questions asked of all households. Complete count data include age, color or race, marital status, household relationship, family type, indexes of crowding, tenure of occupied housing units, vacancy status, rooms, plumbing facilities, basement, telephone, and value or rent. Many tabulations are cross-classified by color race. The fourth, fifth, and sixth count summary tapes present tabulations of the full range of census data, including 20-, 15-, and 5-percent sample population and housing characteristics such as occupation, income, education, and household equipment and facilities.

The summary tapes are released on a State-by-State basis and are made available in an industry-compatible form at the cost of reproduction. Additional information about the summary tapes with respect to content, cost, and availability can be obtained from the Data Access and Use Laboratory, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

After this account about the 1970 Census summary tapes, some practical problems were discussed by Byron Howes, Research Associate of the Census Data Service of the University of North Carolina. The major problem in handling 1970 Census data is related to one of its biggest assets. So large are the records collected by the Census Bureau that the computer industry is facing problems in the development of programs to handle the data. They are the largest records the computer has ever had to calculate and tabulate. There are 1,600,000 pieces of information on the sixth tape, making it impossible for one individual to grasp in its totality. To overcome this difficulty extensive indexing and documentation will be necessary. However, it is not easy to identify the computer agency competent to do the job. While there are many competitive agencies with programs who promise that they can "easily process" census data, most cannot really do it; others can, but charge an exorbitant fee.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

CONSTITUTION
of the
ASSOCIATION FOR POPULATION LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTERS (APLIC)

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization shall be the Association for Population Libraries and Information Centers.

ARTICLE II

Statement of Purposes

The Association of Population Libraries and Information Centers (APLIC) has as its objective the professional development of effective population/family planning information and library systems and services through research and application of information science and technology, and through the improvement of the efficiency and usefulness of special population/family planning libraries and information centers. To this end APLIC proposes to hold one conference a year for the purpose of reviewing the state of the art of information science; to sponsor publications concerned with population/ family planning bibliographic information and population/family planning information sources; to cooperate with other national and international organizations in the scientific study of population/ family planning information dissemination; and, in general, to participate in activities in harmony with the powers and objectives set forth herein.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Upon due application, interested individuals may become members of the Association under such provisions as the Board of Directors shall from time to time adopt.

Not to exceed a period of five years, duly-certified, full-time students will be eligible for membership in a special category. They shall enjoy all membership privileges at reduced rates, but may not hold office.

ARTICLE IV

Board of Directors

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors shall consist of (1) six elected members and (2) the officers of the Association during their respective terms of office. The six elected members of the Board shall be divided into three classes, consisting of two members each. The terms of the members of one class shall expire at each annual meeting of the Association upon the election and qualification of successors.

SECTION 2. Successors to the class whose term expires at the next annual meeting shall, upon being duly nominated, be elected at the Annual Meeting by the members in good standing, to serve for three years and until the election and qualification of their successors. The newly-elected members of the Board of Directors shall assume office when the three-year term of the members they are replacing has expired.

SECTION 3. In case any of the members of the Board of Directors shall by death, resignation, or otherwise cease to be a Director during his term, his successor shall be chosen by the other Directors to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term and until the election and qualification of his successor. Any Director may resign by a notice in writing to the President.

SECTION 4. The Board of Directors shall be responsible for the custody and administration of the property and funds of the Association and shall have full management and control of its affairs. On behalf of the Board, the Secretary-Treasurer shall submit to the annual meeting of the Association a report on its activities since the previous annual meeting and on the state of the Association and its work.

SECTION 5. Two meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held in connection with each annual meeting of the Association. The first shall precede and the second shall follow the annual business meeting. Other meetings may be held at such time and places and upon such notice as the Board may from time to time decide. The President may call a meeting of the Board of Directors at any time with not less than five days' notice.

SECTION 6. At meetings of the Board of Directors, a quorum shall consist of one-third of the members of the Board. In the absence of a quorum, a majority of those present at the time and place set for a meeting may take an adjournment from time to time until a quorum shall be present.

ARTICLE V

Officers

SECTION 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, and a Secretary-Treasurer. Any regular member of the Association in good standing shall be eligible.

SECTION 2. The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting by the regular members in good standing, by written ballot, to serve for one year. The term of office shall begin at the close of the annual meeting following their election.

SECTION 3. The President shall be responsible for the administration of the affairs of the Association, subject to the Board of Directors. He shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Directors at which he is present. Except as otherwise provided by resolution duly adopted at any meeting of the Board of Directors, the incoming President shall sign for the Association all formal instruments and agreements and shall name all persons to serve on appointive committees whose terms begin while he is serving as President. At the completion of his elected term of office, the President shall serve one additional year as an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors.

SECTION 4. In the absence or disability of the President, the First Vice-President, and in his absence or disability, the Second Vice-President, shall discharge the duties and exercise the powers of the President.

SECTION 5. The Secretary-Treasurer, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors, shall have the custody of the funds of the Association and shall also have charge of the disbursement of its money. The Secretary-Treasurer shall deposit the funds of the Association in such bank or trust company as may from time be designated by the Board of Directors or may invest part of the funds as approved by the Board. Such deposit shall be made subject to draft on the signature of the Secretary-Treasurer, or such other officer or officers or member or members of the Association as may be designated by the Board of Directors for such purpose.

SECTION 6. At each annual meeting of the Association, the Secretary-Treasurer shall make a report of the accounts of the preceding fiscal year. He shall keep proper books of account, and such books shall be at all times open to the inspection of the members of the Board of Directors. At each meeting of the Association and of the Board of Directors, he shall, if called upon to do so, present an account showing in detail the financial status of the Association.

SECTION 7. The First Vice-President shall be responsible for planning the program of the annual meeting to be held during his term of office.

SECTION 8. The First Vice-President and the Second Vice-President shall succeed to the Presidence in that order in case the office of President becomes vacant. The Board of Directors shall elect a successor to any of the other three officers who cease to be an officer.

ARTICLE VI

Meetings of the Association

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Association shall be held on dates and at such times as shall be determined by the Board of Directors. At least 30 days in advance of the date set, notice of the forthcoming meeting shall appear in official publications or correspondence of the Association giving details as to the character of the conference and a preliminary program outline.

SECTION 2. Under such terms and conditions as shall be determined by the Board of Directors, and in line with the stated objective of the Association, the conference shall include, in addition to a business session, a program of addresses, discussions, workshops and other continuing education features in the broad fields of library and information sciences, systems and technology. The extent of public participation in conference sessions shall be a matter of Board determination.

SECTION 3. The Board of Directors may call special meetings at any time providing that adequate notification is given to the membership through official publications or correspondence at least 10 days before date set.

SECTION 4. At any meeting of the Association, a quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of 25% or more of the members registered and present, or duly constituted.

SECTION 5. Meetings of the Association shall be conducted according to Roberts' Rules of Order.

ARTICLE VII

Publications

The Association will issue the Proceedings of the annual workshop and such other publications as are authorized by the Board of Directors. The responsibility for overseeing such publications shall be vested in a Publications Manager who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors for an indefinite term.

ARTICLE VII I

Amendments

Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by four members of the Association. Such proposals shall be communicated to the members of the Association at least 30 days before the next annual meeting. The amendment shall be presented for discussion at the annual business meeting of the Association. Unless withdrawn by its sponsors, the amendment shall be submitted by mail within 30 days thereafter to all members in good standing together with a full summary of the discussion at the annual business meeting, and, if approved by at least two-thirds of those voting, it shall become effective.

ARTICLE IX

Bylaws

Matters of procedure that require administrative flexibility shall be governed by Bylaws, provided that these are not in conflict with the Constitution. Bylaws may be initiated by any member in writing to the Secretary and shall be submitted to the membership by the Board of Directors at the next annual meeting with either a favorable or unfavorable recommendation. To be adopted, Bylaws must be duly moved and seconded at that annual meeting of the Association and passed by a simple majority of those voting.

APPENDIX 2

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(APLIC)

OFFICERS

President. . . . . Bates Buckner
Carolina Population Center

1st Vice President . . . . . Rolf Versteeg
Center for Population Research

2nd Vice President . . . . . Wilma Winters
Harvard Center for Population Studies

Secretary-Treasurer . . . . . Frances Jacobson
Population Reference Bureau

Publications Editor . . . . . Blanche Horowitz
Planned Parenthood - World Population

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dorothy Kaufman
Bureau of the Census

Samuel Baum
International Demographic Statistics Center

Simone Sauterot
United Nations

Karen Wilhelm
The Ford Foundation

Gerald Specter
Utilization Review Training Institute

Cathie Fogle, Ex Officio
Carolina Population Center

APPENDIX 3

CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE REPORT

Carolina Population Center
April 30, 1971

The following is a survey of conference attendance by person and organization represented over the past four years. The names are compiled from participant lists for the first four meetings. As the emerging Association continues to take shape, a firm idea of the membership composition of the group, past and potential, is needed. The statistics below summarize the detailed information given in the Charts.

* *

Total number of persons attending the conference including speakers, participants and observers in 1968... 22
1969... 50
1970... 50
1971... 80

Number of participants attending all four conferences..... 7
at least three..... 17
at least two..... 31
at least one..... 72

Number of participants attending only three conferences.... 10
two..... 16
one..... 41

Number of participants attending every conference after their first attendance..... 21

Number of organizations represented at all four conferences 9
at least three..... 19
at least two..... 25
at least one..... 43

Organizations represented at only three conferences..... 11
two..... 5
one..... 18

Number of organizations represented at every conference after first attendance..... 19

	First 1968	Second 1969	Third 1970	Fourth 1971
Miss Anne H. Aarnes Population Office Agency for International Development			X	
Mrs. Joseph D. Beasley Louisiana Family Planning Program Center for Population Studies Tulane University	X			
Mrs. Martha Bargar Int'l Demographic Statistics Center Bureau of the Census		X		X
Mr. Samuel Baum Int'l Demographic Statistics Center Bureau of the Census			X	X
Mr. Sidney A. Blumenthal Int'l Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction Columbia University		X		
Mr. Richard K. Brewer Dept. of Computer & Information Science University of North Carolina		X		
Miss Bates Buckner Technical Information Programs Carolina Population Center	X	X	X	X
Miss Sylvia Cambiaso Dept. of Health & Population Dynamics Pan-American Health Organization				X
Mr. Richard L. Casper Center for Population and Family Studies Tulane University	X			
Miss Prudence Clendenning Transnational Family Research Institute American Institutes for Research				X

	First 1968	Second 1969	Third 1970	Fourth 1971
Mrs. Nancy S. Dahl Inventory of Published Research in Marriage and Family Behavior Minnesota Family Study Center			X	
Mr. Mark T. Day Office of Population Research Princeton University			X	X
Mrs. Neuza De C. Costa Population Division United Nations	X			
Ms. Catherine H. Fogle Technical Information Programs Carolina Population Center			X	X
Mr. Hal A. Frederickson Division of Computer Research & Technology National Institutes of Health	X	X	X	
Mrs. Jeannette Goldberg Center for Population Planning University of Michigan	X	X	X	
Miss Mary Kay Goodman Int'l Demographic Statistics Center Bureau of the Census		X		
Mrs. Margaret M. Gross Population Studies Center University of Pennsylvania	X	X		X
Dr. Benny B. Hall Office of Space Science and Applications National Aeronautics and Space Administration			X	X
Mrs. Alice D. Harris East-West Population Institute East-West Center			X	X
Mrs. Barbara J. Haupt National Center for Health Statistics U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare				X

	First 1968	Second 1969	Third 1970	Fourth 1971
Mr. Phil Heinrichs Int'l Demographic Statistics Center Bureau of the Census			X	
Mrs. Ellen N. Hoke Office of Population Research Princeton University	X	X		
Mr. Hugo Hoogenboom The Population Council		X		
Mrs. Blanche Horowitz Library Services Planned Parenthood-World Population	X	X	X	X
Dr. Stanley Helgeson ERIC Information Analysis Center				X
Mr. Harold A. Izant World Health Organization			X	X
Mrs. Frances B. Jacobson Population Reference Bureau	X	X	X	X
Mr. Rene Jaimes International Planned Parenthood Federation Western Hemisphere Region, Inc.		X	X	X
Mr. Dan Joldersma Center for Population Planning University of Michigan				X
Miss Dorothy W. Kaufman Bureau of the Census Library				X
Mrs. Priscilla Kellermann Technical Information Programs Carolina Population Center			X	X
Mr. Fenton Kennedy Scientific Information Centers Branch National Institute for Child Health and Human Development	X	X		

	First 1968	Second 1969	Third 1970	Fourth 1971
Mr. J. M. (Jery) Kilker School of Public Health University of California	X	X	X	
Mrs. Linda Knarr Carolina Population Center Library		X		
Dr. Salme H. Kuri Bureau of the Census Library		X	X	
Mrs. Lucille Lowrie PP-WP, Southwest Region				X
Mrs. Cathy Ch'iu Lyle Bio-Medical Division The Population Council	X	X	X	X
Mrs. Judy Marshall Carolina Population Center Library				X
Mrs. Rebecca G. Mason Center for Population Planning University of Michigan	X			
Mrs. Marilyn N. McIntyre Technical Information Programs Carolina Population Center		X	X	X
Mrs. Sally Mulligan Family Planning Evaluation National Communicable Disease Center			X	X
Mrs. Jean W. Nielsen Carolina Population Center Library	X		X	X
Mrs. Sara O'Connor Family Planning Evaluation National Communicable Disease Center		X		
Mrs. Myra Patner National Center for Family Planning Service U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare			X	

	First 1968	Second 1969	Third 1970	Fourth 1971
Mr. Martin Peller Scientific Information Centers Branch National Institute for Child Health and Human Development	X		X	
Dr. Yves Peron Department of Demography University of Montreal				X
Mrs. Suzanne Lebel-Peron Department of Demography University of Montreal				X
Miss Ann Peters TA/POP, Field Support Division U.S. Agency for International Development				X
Mr. Miguel Angel Pineiro Pan American Sanitary Bureau Library			X	
Mrs. Theresa Ramsey North Carolina Department of Administration State Planning Division				X
Mr. Kenneth Roberts Dept. of Documentation, Libraries & Archives UNESCO				X
Mrs. Ruth L. Sandor Center for Demography and Ecology University of Wisconsin				X
Mrs. Simone Sauterot Population Division United Nations		X	X	X
Miss Olivia Schieffelin Information Service The Population Council		X		
Mr. Victor Searle Center for Population Research National Institute for Child Health and Human Development		X		

	First 1968	Second 1969	Third 1970	Fourth 1971
Dr. Donald L. Shaw School of Journalism University of North Carolina		X		
Mrs. Pat Shipman Carolina Population Center Library				X
Miss Elisabeth Sipkov Office of Health and Population Dynamics Pan American Health Organization	X			
Mrs. Adelaide M. Smith The Population Council Library	X	X	X	
Mr. Gerald Specter Utilization Review Training Institute University of Pittsburgh	X	X	X	X
Mrs. Kathryn H. Speert Int'l Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction Columbia University			X	X
Miss Catharine Stubbings International Planned Parenthood Federation			X	X
Mr. George Varky Planned Parenthood-World Population		X		
Mr. Rolf Versteeg Center for Population Research National Institute for Child Health and Human Development		X	X	X
Miss Sandra Ward Information Office The Population Council				X
Ms. Gretchen Whitney Carolina Population Center Library				X
Miss Karen Wilhelm Population Office The Ford Foundation	X	X	X	X

	First 1968	Second 1969	Third 1970	Fourth 1971
Miss Wilma E. Winters Harvard Center for Population Studies Harvard University	X	X	X	X
Mr. John Woolston Information Science Program International Development Research Center				X
Mrs. Frances D. Yatsevitch Population and Family Health Departmental Library Johns Hopkins University		X		
Mrs. Adele Zenschoff International Planned Parenthood Federation Western Hemisphere Region, Inc.			X	

CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE BY ORGANIZATION

	First 1968	Second 1969	Third 1970	Fourth 1971
Transnational Family Research Institute American Institutes for Research				X
School of Public Health University of California	X	X	X	
Carolina Population Center Library	XX	XXX	XXXXX	XXX XXXXX
Int'l Demographic Statistics Center Bureau of the Census		XX	XX	XX
Bureau of the Census Library		X	X	X
Int'l Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction Columbia University		X	X	X
East-West Population Institute East-West Center			X	X
ERIC Information Analysis Center				X
Population Office The Ford Foundation	X	X	X	X
Harvard Center for Population Studies Harvard University	X	X	X	X
Population & Family Health Departmental Library Johns Hopkins University		X		
International Development Research Center				X
International Planned Parenthood Federation			X	X
International Planned Parenthood Federation Western Hemisphere Region, Inc.		X	XX	X

	First 1968	Second 1969	Third 1970	Fourth 1971
Center for Population Planning University of Michigan	XX	X	X	X
Inventory of Published Research in Marriage and Family Behavior Minnesota Family Study Center			X	
Department of Demography University of Montreal				XX
Office of Space Science & Applications National Aeronautics & Space Administration			X	X
Family Planning Evaluation National Communicable Disease Center		X	X	X
Center for Population Research National Institute for Child Health and Human Development		XX	X	X
Scientific Information Centers Branch National Institute for Child Health and Human Development	XX	X	X	
Division of Computer Research & Technology National Institutes of Health	X	X	X	
North Carolina Department of Administration State Planning Division				X
Dept. of Computer & Information Science University of North Carolina		X		
School of Journalism University of North Carolina		X		
Dept. of Health & Population Dynamics Pan American Health Organization	X			X
Pan American Sanitary Bureau Library			X	
Population Studies Center University of Pennsylvania	X	X		X

	First 1968	Second 1969	Third 1970	Fourth 1971
School of Public Health University of Pittsburgh	X	X	X	
Planned Parenthood-World Population	X	XX	X	X
Planned Parenthood-World Population Southwest Region				X
The Population Council	XX	XXXX	XX	XX
Population Reference Bureau	X	X	X	X
Office of Population Research Princeton University	X	X	X	X
Center for Population Studies Tulane University	XX			
Population Division United Nations	X	X	X	X
UNESCO				X
Population Office U.S. Agency for International Development			X	X
Special Areas Branch U.S. Economic Development Administration		X		
National Center for Family Planning Service U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare			X	
National Center for Health Statistics U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare				X
Center for Demography and Ecology University of Wisconsin				X
World Health Organization			X	X

APPENDIX 4

OTHER PUBLICATIONS IN THIS SERIES

Directory of Population Libraries and Information Centers in the United States. Bates Buckner and Marilyn McIntyre, editors, Chapel Hill, Carolina Population Center, 1970.

Population Library and Information Resources Outside the United States: Preliminary Listing. Bates Buckner, et al., editors, Chapel Hill, Carolina Population Center, 1971.

International Directory/Index of Population Information Resources. Bates Buckner et al., editors, Chapel Hill, Carolina Population Center, in preparation.

Survey of Population Libraries in the United States: An Analysis. Chapel Hill, Carolina Population Center, 1970.

1st National Workshop in Population Library and Information Services: Summary Report. Chapel Hill, Carolina Population Center, mimeo, 1968.

2nd National Workshop in Population Library and Information Services: Proceedings of the Conference. Chapel Hill, Carolina Population Center, 1969.

3rd National Conference on Population Library and Information Services: Proceedings of the Conference. Chapel Hill, Carolina Population Center, 1970.

FRANCIS OSBORNE

A few books well studied, and thoroughly digested,
nourish the understanding more
than hundreds but gargled in the mouth...